

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

OCTOBER 25, 1934

No. 8



A Significant Statement

By a Mill Engineer

IN summing up the results of a recent survey which his company made on the cost of lug strap breakage, Engineer J. Fletcher Lowe, of J. E. Serrine & Co., made the following declaration, which we think merits the thoughtful consideration of every weaver:

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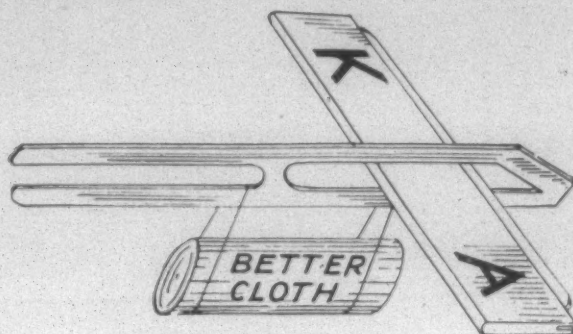
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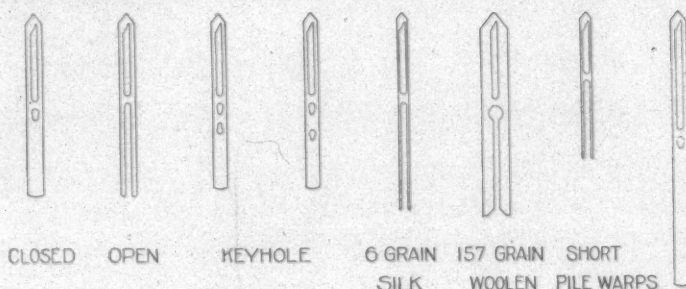
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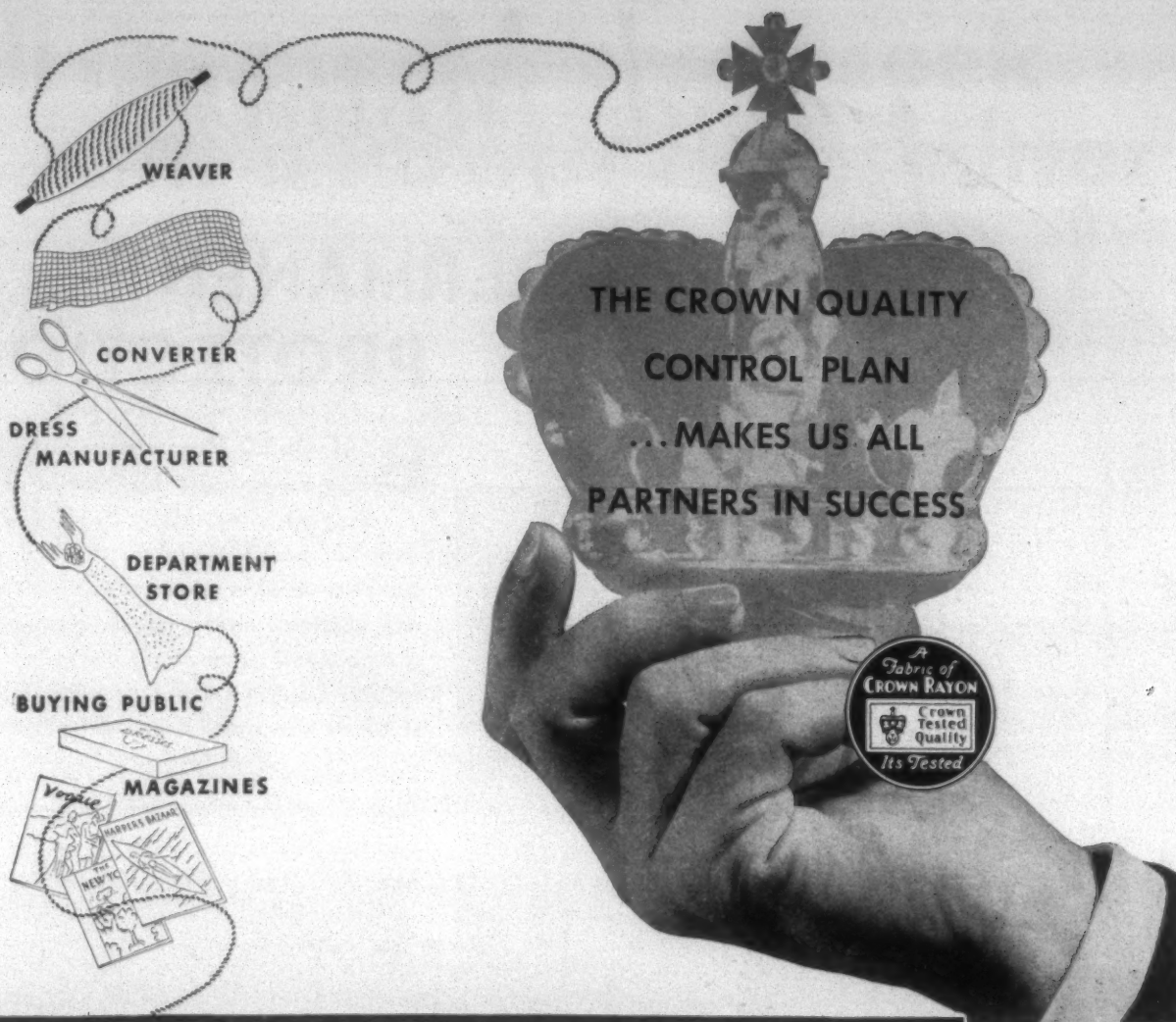


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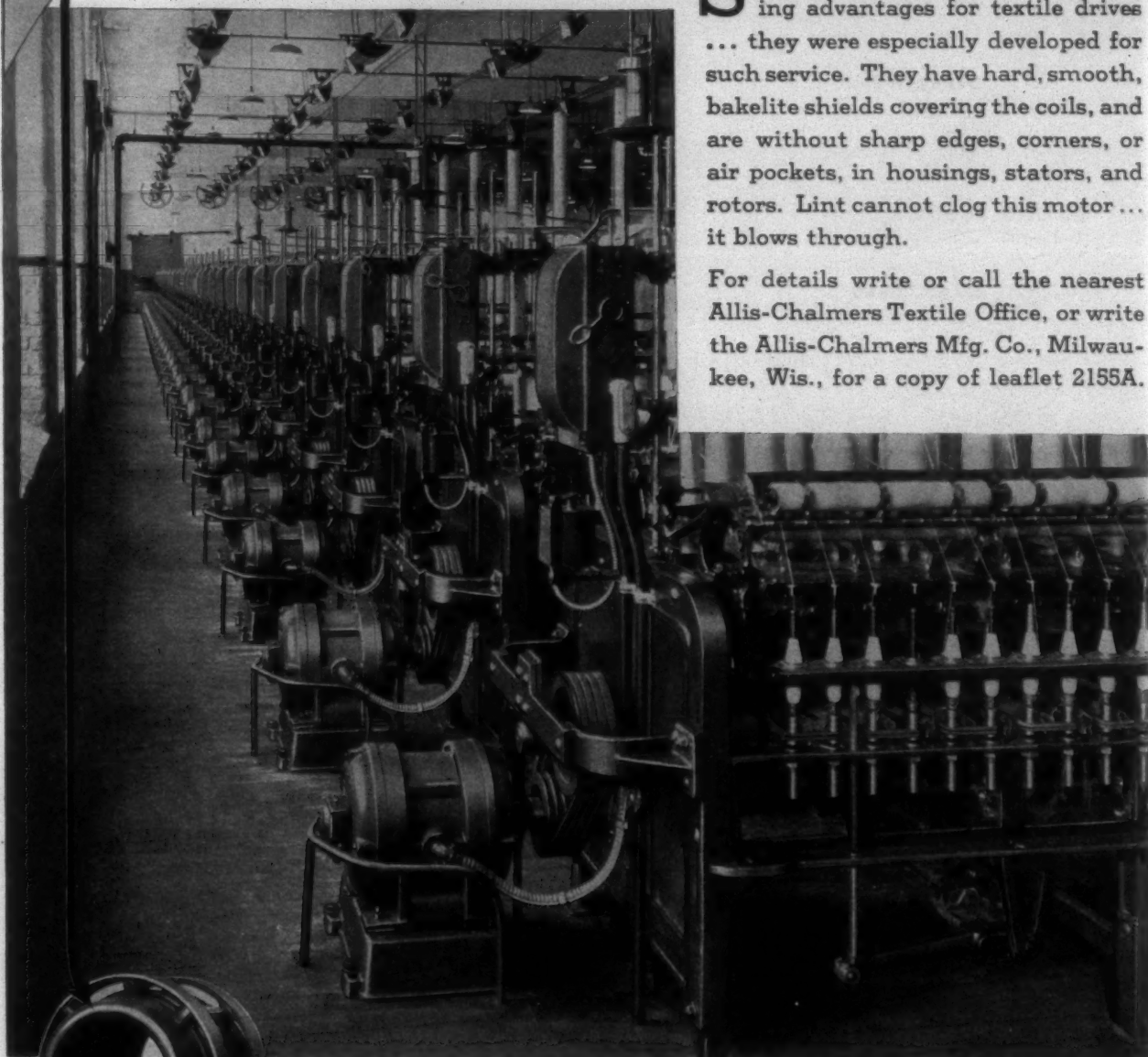
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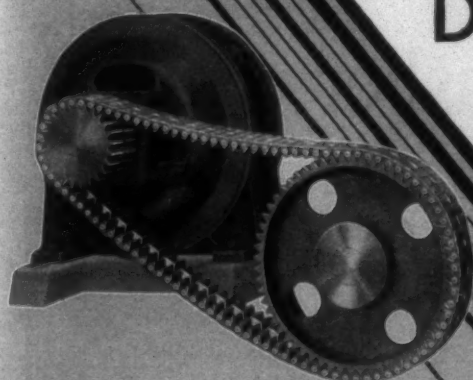
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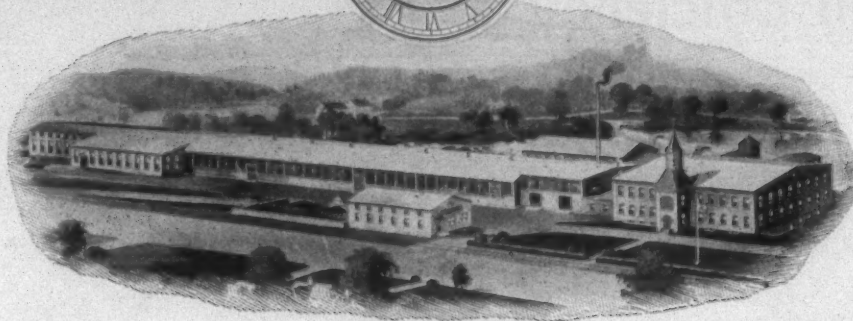
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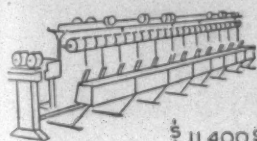
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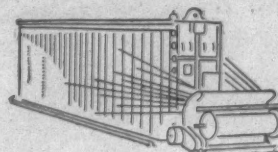
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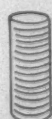
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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OCTOBER 25, 1934

A Chronological Record of The General Textile Strike

A General Textile Strike was called by the United Textile Workers effective September 1, 1934. In order to put on record many of the statements made, by both sides, prior to and during the strike and to also record incidents which occurred we are publishing a "day by day" record. On account of the space limit we are obliged to omit a great deal of matter which would otherwise be used but believe that we are covering all important statements and the high spots.

TEXTILE BULLETIN.

First Strike Threat

Washington, June 25.—The NRA disclosed today it had taken steps to set up machinery for settling labor disputes in the wool textile industry, and at the same time had appealed to leaders of the United Textile Workers to call off a general strike scheduled for Monday.

The strike was decided upon at a recent meeting in Worcester, Mass., of workers in the woolen and worsted divisions of the United Textile Workers and the call was issued shortly after the NRA had succeeded in averting a threatened general strike in the cotton textile industry.

Recently, NRA found that demands of the industry did not justify a reduction in the 80 hours of production weekly now permitted under the cotton textile code.

The reports of the division of research and planning are being made as a result of surveys ordered in accordance with the terms of settlement by which the cotton textile strike was averted.

Statement By George Sloan

Greenville, Conn., Aug. 26.—George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, expressed surprise and regret at word that the general strike in the industry had been set for September 4th.

"It is inconceivable to me," he said, "that there will be a general strike in the cotton textile industry on September 4th or any other date.

"Cotton mill employees have gained more under this first code than the workers in any other industry and no one appreciates this more than they themselves. Under the operation of its wage and hour provisions this industry has been successful in reabsorbing all its unemployed through the addition of 140,000 employees to its pay-rolls and our workers have received under the code an average increase in wage rates of 70 per cent.

"It would be a tragedy if the fine accomplishments in this industry, in which the nation has just cause for pride, should now be wrecked by an impatient resort to conflict.

"Strikes by employees are not the method for code amendment any more than a lockout by employers would be. What attitude would the employees expect the President to take if mill owners should announce to the President that unless he would assent to an amendment to the code decreasing wages and extending hours they would shut down every cotton mill in the country until he should assent to such an amendment?

"Surely the recovery administration can not and will not proceed to amend codes in this spirit."

New Labor Board

Washington, June 30.—President Roosevelt today established on what he called a "firm statutory basis" a National Labor Relations Board to deal with controversies over collective bargaining and other issues between employer and employee.

To the board the President named Lloyd Garrison of Wisconsin, chairman, Henry Alvin Millis of Illinois and Edwin S. Smith of Massachusetts, each to receive a salary of \$10,000 annually.

The new board will be the National head of all regional boards, in existence or to be created later to meet problems arising out of new strikes or strike threats.

The general powers were given the board to hold labor elections, to hear cases of discharge of employees, and to act as voluntary arbitrator.

Gorman Begins Talking

New York, Aug. 14.—Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, declared today that in the union "there is a grim determination not to continue under the present conditions in spite of consequences."

Findings of the NRA research and planning division on hour and wage requirements in the cotton textile industry were attacked by Gorman, who said

the problem could not be solved "by meaningless generalizations."

He criticised as "disappointing" another finding of the division that under present conditions, an increase in

wages would "involve considerable difficulties."

Gorman said the union was "greatly disappointed" in the operation of the cotton textile board. Too many of its decisions, he declared, "are made from the viewpoint of the management."

"I think we have nothing to lose and probably something to gain if the cotton textile board is incorporated in the system of boards to be headed by the new National Labor Relations Board," he asserted.

Miss Perkins Speaks

Washington, Aug. 14.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today gave official sanction to the widely held belief that the NRA guarantee of labor's right to bargain collectively is a major factor in the nation-wide strike epidemic.

Miss Perkins attributed the 1934 strike wave to economic readjustment and general misunderstanding of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

McMahon Doesn't Give Facts

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 14.—Has textile labor, as a matter of strict historical and actual fact, ever been in a more advanced position, ever enjoyed such monetary awards, ever worked with greater freedom, ever had thrown around it such walls of protection to safeguard its legitimate interests and rights than features its status at present?

And yet, Thomas McMahon, organizer of textile unions, in a New York convention, intimates that the situation has gotten out of textile labor's hands, that employees are being victimized so ruthlessly and oppressively that it looks now as if a general strike will be necessary to correct evils and wrongs that afflict it.

What are those evils? What are those wrongs? What, specifically, has gone awry with textile labor? Wherein is it being victimized? Has its wages been reduced? Has its hours been lengthened? What are the details of the great injury being committed upon textile workers by the mill owners and management that they should be compelled to resort to the weapon of a walkout in order to correct the faults from which they suffer and restore them to conditions which they covet?

Mr. McMahon does not give these facts. He omits details. He merely says that "because of the emergency in the industry" several phases of textiles were threatened with major strikes.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Union Attacks NRA

New York, Aug. 15.—A vigorous attack on the various boards of the NRA as "agencies and associations of employers" was made today at the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America.

The 600 delegates adopted a resolution declaring they would rely on unionization and strike activities rather than the NRA boards "unless we obtain adequate and fair representation on the code authorities."

One delegate shouted that though the right to organize is guaranteed under the NRA, strikes in Minneapolis, Toledo, and elsewhere have been over this issue.

Interest in Union

Washington, Aug. 15.—That the NRA and the Cotton Textile Relations Board are closely following the proceedings of the thirty-first annual convention of the United Textile Workers in New York, in which rumblings of a threatened strike are heard, was indicated today

when General Johnson said he didn't "think much of demands made," and the textile board announced a meeting August 29th.

General Johnson was asked directly his opinion of the proposed strike and replied that not only did he not think much of the demands, but pointed to the fact that wages had been almost doubled in the textile industry under NRA. Also that he had absolute faith in the recent survey of the industry by Leon Henderson, technical advisor for the NRA on the textile industry. This report is adverse to a wage increase or any change in the present code provisions.

Strike Opposed

New York.—A resolution condemning President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for his action in refusing A. F. of L. recognition to the recent general strike in San Francisco was defeated by delegates to the thirty-first annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America here tonight.

Delegates said they "were too tired" to take up the matter of a general textile strike tonight. The impression was conveyed that the rank and file opposed the strike movement and that an effort might be made to delay a vote on it or shelve the resolution without action.

Blames Labor Leaders

New York, Aug. 16.—Blame for the current wave of strikes was placed today by Senator Robert Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, on "over-zealous" labor leaders and employers who refuse to recognize the right of workers under the NRA to bargain collectively.

"The NRA," the Senator said in an article written for the *American Magazine*, "has placed great power in the hands of the labor leaders. They are human. Some of them are abusing that power."

As to strikes, he said they can't be ended by law "unless we want a dictatorship. But the strike is less effective than a lot of labor leaders think. The labor leader of the future will use the strike as a last resort. An unnecessary strike indicates incompetent labor leadership."

Strike Is Voted

New York, Aug. 16.—A nation-wide strike in the cotton textile industry on or before September 1st was voted today at the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America.

The strike will affect 500,000 cotton textile workers, leaders said, particularly in the South and in New England. The union has a total membership of about 300,000.

The strike resolution, approved by all but 10 of the 571 delegates, empowers the incoming executive council of the union to call a strike in the cotton textile industry on or before September 1st.

The vote on the strike was taken after hours of warm argument, most of it favoring a strike, and amid intense excitement.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, was one of those who urged the textile workers to "fight for justice."

McMahon said the present executive council of the union had discussed the strike proposal for three days before urging it on the convention.

"We will say to the manufacturers: Now that we know the power we possess, we will wield it, but we will wield it intelligently and reasonably."

"I urge immediate action upon the new council. We know what procrastination is. We have procrastinated

possibly too long. The hour is here."

The ten delegates who stood out against the strike motion included several from Newberry, S. C., who argued that this was not the best time to walk out.

"The people from the Southern States don't want a strike at the present time, and our treasury won't stand it," said a Newberry delegate.

Norman Thomas, prominent Socialist, who brought the delegates to their feet in a long burst of applause, promised his help "if you vote that strike in the textile industry."

George L. Googe of Atlanta, Ga., chief of Southern organizers for the American Federation of Labor, charged that "not a single employer in the South" was living up to the cotton textile code in recognizing the right of labor to organize.

Googe declared the strike vote "shows that labor is awake and is marching forward—militantly."

Following the strike vote the convention swung into a discussion of union dues and voted down a recommendation that they be standardized at \$1 a month in all locals.

Opponents of the fixed dues proposal argued that workers in many districts were unable to afford more than 50 cents a month, and to double that amount might cause the membership to fall off.

Today's strike vote was not taken until after the arrival of 40 delegates from North Carolina, who had been attending the convention of their State Federation of Labor.

Gorman said the union's first objective in the strike was to obtain enforcement of wage provisions in the NRA code.

A demand of the union is the elimination of alleged discrimination against union workers. Gorman said that though the code compelled recognition of the union, from 1,500 to 2,000 officers of local unions had been discharged on the ground of "inefficiency."

The union also seeks a shorter work week. While the curtailment order brings working hours down to 30 hours a week, it has also curtailed wages, Gorman said. The workers want earnings based on a 30-hour instead of a 40-hour standard, he asserted.

Workers Against Strike

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 16.—"Southern textile workers are not going to obey any general order for a strike," predicted David Clark. "There may be a few workers in a few isolated cases who would strike, but as a general thing a program of that kind is destined to failure."

"The reason Southern textile workers are not going to strike is that they have no reason to strike and they know it."

Gorman Criticised

Charlotte, Aug. 16.—Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers, echoes the sentiments of the speech made a day previous by President McMahon of this organization to the effect that among the workers in this industry "there is a grim determination not to continue under present conditions in spite of what may be the consequences."

Mr. Gorman may, however, be vocalizing the opinions of the organizers and agitators within this organization rather than the masses of the members who will, doubtless, think twice before they obey instructions from official circles to step out of a condition in their employment, the like of which they have not enjoyed in their lifetime.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Green Promises Help

Atlantic City, Aug. 17.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, promised the Federation's support today in the nation-wide cotton textile strike, to be called on or before September 1st.

"We will co-operate," Green said, "in every way we can."

Another Strike Called

New York, Aug. 17.—Strikes involving 325,000 additional workers were voted tonight in the woolen and worsted, silk, rayon and synthetic rayon knitters' industries by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America.

The convention yesterday voted a strike in the cotton textile industry which employs 500,000 workers.

Emil Riede of Milwaukee led the opposition to the resolution and asserted "We ought to bite off just as much as we can chew and not be swayed by enthusiasm for a general strike."

Mills Not Disturbed

Washington, Aug. 17.—Cotton textile manufacturers tonight prepared for a conflict with labor which for several months they have considered inevitable, but which they had hoped might be averted.

Leaders in the cotton industry declined to be quoted, but expressed no great concern at the strike vote.

"We are interested, of course," one spokesman said, "but we are not disturbed. We never want strikes, but, if the union insists, it is better to have it now than later, when the cold causes more suffering among employees."

Deplors Warfare

New York, Aug. 17.—In an address this evening Edward C. Fielder, executive director of the Public Affairs Council of New York, put this question to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the cotton textile code authority:

"I see by this morning's papers, Mr. Sloan, that a strike has been called in your industry demanding a change in the cotton textile code authority and provisions as to the stretch-out. The fundamental question occurs to me, should industrial warfare in the form of a strike be substituted for the orderly process of code making and amendment provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act?"

Leaders Are Selfish

Charlotte, Aug. 18.—If the textile workers have a cause for striking which will not be removed by any other means, if they are being oppressed and outraged by mill management policies, if unfairness toward them and oppression of them as workers is being inflicted, public sentiment will not tolerate the perpetuation of such attitudes.

But what assurance has the public been given so far that such is the case?

Perhaps, more significant is the additional utterance of the leader of the organization:

"Now that we know the power we possess, we will wield it."

That's the union president speaking and not the masses over whom he proposes to hold the lash and drive them into this disrupting and chaotic condition.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Shutdown Welcomed

Charlotte, N. C.—Although mill managements are not of the opinion that the operatives in the South will make a "wholesale walkout" at the instance of the United Textile Workers, which voted Thursday in New York by 571 to 10 to call a strike in the South and New England, they are not in the least perturbed, and it was inferred that the industry is fast coming to the point where it will "welcome" a showdown with operatives.

Deplores Threatened Strike

Washington, Aug. 18.—Beginning early today, Dr. R. W. Bruere, chairman of the Cotton Textile Relations Board, went to the office of General Johnson of the NRA and discussed the outlook for some time. On leaving Johnson's office, Bruere said: "We can only hope for the best. I have submitted my views as to a certain plan which might be acceptable in dealing with the threatened strike. We do not want it to happen, and hope that exigencies may arise whereby it may be avoided."

Strike Is Planned

New York, Aug. 18.—The executive council of the United Textile Workers of America, in a four-hour conference immediately after the organization's annual convention ended, laid preliminary plans tonight for a nation-wide strike in the cotton textile industry.

Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president, was selected to head the special committee to direct the walking, which may affect nearly a half million workers and is scheduled to begin not later than September 1st.

Organizers from all sections of the country affected were called together after the executive council and given instructions on strike procedure. They left immediately afterward for their various districts in the South, New England and other territories.

Declaring the effective date of the strike would not be disclosed before next week, President Thomas F. McMahon said their next step would be to confer with William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in Washington.

Pending that conference the organization withheld action on an invitation to meet with Robert G. Bruere, chairman of Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

Francis J. Gorman said that in the past, the cotton manufacturers have refused to recognize the United Textile Workers of America as the collective bargaining agency of the employees, and we have serious reason to believe they have not changed their opinions."

The convention today voted down a proposal for a tax on union members which was designed to raise a "war chest" of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a month for the projected strike.

The resolution, which proposed an increase in the per capita tax going to the national union of 20 to 25 cents a month, was lost after a bitter fight on the half empty floor of the convention. Many of the delegates, including

Statement of Gov. Ehringhaus of North Carolina, Sept. 6, 1931

The power of the State has been definitely challenged. Men and women who wish only to be let alone at their peaceful employment are being threatened and terrorized by roving bands from this State and outside and forced into unemployment and want against their wishes.

This is not peaceful picketing. It is forced suspension and violative of the fundamental right of the citizen to work if he pleases and earn bread for his household. All efforts to induce strike leaders to stop these disorders have failed.

"Workers are at liberty to strike if they please and their rights will be protected. On the other hand in mills where workers desire to continue their work and do not desire to strike they are entitled to and will receive the same protection.

tion of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States."

The labor leader charged that communism is "anti-American and is committed to world revolution" and that it "sees in every strike an opportunity to overthrow the existing order, to promote revolution and to destroy capitalism and establish Sovietism."

Lawrence Heard From

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19.—Fully 90 per cent of the textile mills in North Carolina will be affected by the proposed textile strike, which has been voted for September 1st, or earlier, Roy R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, declared yesterday.

Strike Headquarters

New York, Aug. 19.—Establishment of four regional offices to direct the strategy of the proposed nation-wide strike of cotton textile workers on or before September 1st was announced tonight by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America.

These offices and the men in charge are: Greenville, S. C., John Peel; Providence, R. I., Horace Rivers; Cohoes, N. Y., Joseph White; and Philadelphia, William Kelly.

The association places its membership among the half million workers in the industry at 300,000, or 60 per cent. It makes the same claims for allied textile industries, woolen and worsted, silk, rayon and synthetic rayon products, in which there are 325,000 men employed.

Thos. F. McMahon said: "We are asking a 30-hour week, with the same wage as was paid for the 40-hour work week.

"We want to end discrimination against our officers and men, several thousand of whom have been discharged in violation of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"We want our union recognized as the organization authorized to do collective bargaining for the cotton textile industry workers."

"Our difficulty," said Francis J. Gorman, "has been to keep the men at work, even before the strike was called. We haven't the least doubt of its effectiveness."

most of those from the South, had already gone home.

James Starr, secretary-treasurer, stated in his report that the present financial reserve of the organization is less than \$1,000,000.

Communists Active

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—The American Federation of Labor, charging communists believed control of the Federation was a "primary requisite to world revolution," today opened a "war" to expel them from organized labor's ranks.

"Reports show," Green said, "that the advocates of communism are complying with instructions of the Russian third Red Internationale to 'bore from within' the local and national organizations of labor. They became increasingly active immediately following the recogni-

Mr. Gorman Speaking

Washington, Aug. 20.—A blunt ultimatum came today from union leaders in charge of a projected general textile strike that they would initiate no peace overtures and that "the next move is up to the industry or the administration."

"We have never got anything out of these conferences yet," added Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America and chairman of the strike committee.

The first move contemplated, Gorman said, was a conference with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. A request will be made of him for trained organizers to be sent into the strike areas. Financial support also will be solicited from A. F. of L. organizations.

Concern of the union officials over a lack of a "war chest" to finance a protracted walkout was lessened somewhat by unofficial reiteration at Federal Emergency Relief headquarters that penniless and hungry strikers would be provided for on the merits of their cases, unless the Labor Department should declare the strike unjust.

Act Against Strike

Washington, Aug. 21.—Administration agencies engaged in plotting methods of averting a projected general strike tonight blew straws toward the Department of Labor as likely to be given at least temporary jurisdiction.

During the day the NRA, the newly-created National Labor Relations Board, and the Cotton-Textile Industrial Relations Board, all gave time to the developments in the strike situation.

Sources close to the Labor Relations Board said today its members inclined to the opinion that inasmuch as the strike threat clearly involved meditation it was a matter for Department of Labor jurisdiction. The same sources predicted, however, that a special committee, consisting of representatives of several agencies, probably would have to deal with the problem ultimately.

The hint of a peace move by labor came in a formal statement from the strike committee of the United Textile Workers. Whether the committee decides to seek a conference with the code authority, two other significant meetings have been scheduled for tomorrow.

One will bring the strike committee in a parley with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at which the strike leaders will request financial support and the services of 100 to 200 trained organizers to assist in directing strike activities.

Spurn Board's Aid

Washington, Aug. 24.—Leaders of the United Textile Workers, preparing for general strike in the cotton textile industry, today rejected the proffered "good offices" of the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, and a few hours later were called into conference with the National Labor Relations Board.

In a sharply worded letter to Robert W. Bruere, chairman of the Cotton Textile Relations Board, Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, said the union had lost confidence in the board and indicated it would prefer to lay its grievances before the National Labor Relations Board, headed by Lloyd Garrison.

This refusal of the textile workers to submit their case to the board established to handle labor disputes in their industry brought nearer a climax one of the most serious strike threats yet to confront the administration.

Francis J. Gorman, after a meeting of his committee, said in reply to the offer of the Bruere Board:

"The strike committee of the United Textile Workers cannot accept your offer of 'the good offices of this board in dealing with all problems arising out of the threatened general strike in the cotton textile industry.'

"Admittedly, we should be begging the question if we rested our refusal to submit our case to your board solely on these legalistic grounds. You know, and we know, that during the past year your board has taken jurisdiction in many cases in other ways than that provided in Section 17. Our experience, however, in the operation of the board thus far gives us no confidence in its ability to adjust the issues at stake in fairness to labor.

George A. Sloan, chairman of the Code Authority, had no comment on the strike situation other than to point out that the industry had seen its labor costs increased, its cost of raw materials boosted 100 per cent, and a processing tax imposed within the last year.

At the same time, he said, it has encountered in the last few months a sharp falling off in demand.

Strike Inevitable

Washington, Aug. 25.—Union mobilization for a general walkout in the cotton textile industry gained such momentum today that a crippling strike appeared almost inevitable.

Mass meetings of union workers were held in affected areas. Posters proclaiming the strike order were sent to all local secretaries to be held under lock and key until the actual strike order is issued.

Hope that the walkout of possibly 600,000 men might be averted by the National Labor Relations Board waned when Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the union's strike committee, told newspapermen that "We are not thinking of that board in connection with the present crisis."

Gorman said after a conference that the discussion with Garrison had not altered the situation and he reiterated his belief that the walkout would take place within the time set—on or before September 1st.

Gorman indicated that while the door was not closed to negotiations with Garrison's board, in which members of the strike committee privately have expressed confidence, he felt that the strike would not be called off through negotiation.

"We are fed up on promises," he said, adding that while the committee would negotiate if invited the strike plan would not be altered unless the committee's demands were met.

Union Celebrates

Shelby, Aug. 25.—Labor Federation leaders this afternoon drew cheers from more than 2,000 Shelby textile workers, celebrating the first anniversary of their local union, with the prediction that all of North Carolina's 73,000 cotton textile workers would "go down the line" in the proposed general strike, and that textile men would receive the moral and financial support of the State's 215,000 organized workers in other industries.

R. R. Lawrence, president of the State Federation of Labor, former Winston-Salem composing room foreman, promised the support of his organization to the textile group.

His speech was largely a criticism of Theodore S. Johnson, chairman of the State Industrial Relations Board, who, he said, would not give the workers a square deal anywhere.

As for Johnson, he dismissed him as a mere henchman

whose decisions were subject to the whims of cotton mill manufacturers. David Clark of Charlotte dictates all of Johnson's decisions, he declared.

A Union Prophet

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 26.—Ninety per cent of the South's cotton textile workers will abide by the strike order of the international convention of the United Textile Workers of America, W. G. Watson, secretary of the union's strike committee, said yesterday after he had received reports from locals throughout the Carolinas and preliminary reports from other textile centers in the South.

Watson, sent to the Carolinas by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the union's executive strike committee, arrived in Charlotte yesterday morning to confer with leaders in the movement to stage a walkout of between 500,000 and 600,000 textile workers in the South and East on or before September 1st.

Mr. Watson said that at a meeting of the Western Carolinas Textile Council at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill village in Charlotte, the representatives of 21,000 operatives in 50 mills in this vicinity during the afternoon had indorsed the strike order of the international convention and expressed unanimous determination on a ballot to walk out when and if the strike should be called, set by the convention for "on or before September 1st."

During the meeting of the Council, Roy R. Lawrence, president of the N. C. Federation of Labor, made a spirited attack on Theodore S. Johnson, chairman of the State Labor Board. Lawrence accused him of being "a creature of David Clark, self-styled textile dictator of the State."

To the accompaniment of delighted "booing of Clark's name" by the audience, he said:

"In my opinion—and I offer it without apologies—every opinion Johnson hands down is written by Clark. Employers feel that as long as they have Theodore S. Johnson as chairman of the Textile Relations Board they can do as they please. Mr. Christopher and I are to go to Washington Wednesday to tell members of the National Recovery Administration of his unfair tactics and his unfair decisions toward labor, and to tell the administration that so long as he is a member of the board labor in the State of North Carolina will refuse to deal with it."

Mr. Watson, who lives in Salisbury, issued the following statement last night:

"The strike scheduled to take place in the cotton textile industry within the next few days is not simply directed at the mills located in the South. This is a nation-wide strike and will affect cotton mills wherever they may happen to be.

"If it is successful, as it is bound to be, this strike will prove of enormous benefit to the entire South. The United Textile Workers of America is determined to eventually wipe out the differential in the textile code which obliges Southerners to do the same work for less wages than Northerners do. This differential not only deprives the whole South of millions of dollars of wages that should be spent in this area, but it is harmful to the entire industry, the greater part of which is not situated in our Southland. When the strike is won and the union firmly established in the NRA set-up which regulates the industry, we shall proceed at once to make wage rates nationally uniform.

"The textile workers of the South are heart and soul for this strike because they know that only when the union can finally win recognition in the industry will the workers' economic future be secure. We know that the benefits that NRA should have brought to us were

snatched away because we did not have a union strong enough to control the administration of our code.

"Unless we win the right to have our union recognized as the only bargaining agency for the workers in the textile industry we shall never correct the abuses which are heaped upon us month after month. The NRA permitted Southern mill owners to pay lower wages than the Northerners on the grounds that down here we get cheap rents in the mill villages. In recent months we find all over the South that rents are being increased by the manufacturers and that in many cases the mill hands are being charged for repairs that were always paid for by the manufacturer himself in the past.

Union Fights Johnson

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 26.—Leaders of organized labor in North Carolina will go to Washington this week to appear in a hearing against Theodore S. Johnson of Raleigh and attempt to have him ousted as chairman of the North Carolina State Textile Relations Board.

Organized labor in the State has denounced Johnson as an "underling" of David Clark of Charlotte, publisher of a textile manufacturers' trade paper. Charges were made in a labor meeting here Saturday that Clark writes Johnson's decisions in labor disputes.

Regrettable Refusal

Cotton mill employees have not always received what they were entitled to.

There may be cases in which they are not receiving it now.

But the larger body of employers of this labor are fair-minded men, some of them are among the most advanced social thinkers to be found in the roster of American industrialists.

And the public, to which both employers and employees are finally answerable, is justice-conscious. It wants to see cotton mill labor as well as cotton mill capital get a square deal.

There is a way that can be done without resort to the strike.

There are boards of review, boards of labor, boards of arbitration, State and National, to which any aggrieved party in any industry is invited to come and present its complaints with the idea and with the assurance that these boards, representing both sides, as well as the third side—the public?—will honestly and conscientiously seek to remedy wrongs, to right all ills, and to rove all evils.

In the instance of the threatened strike in the textile industry, the reference of disputes and grievances to such boards as have been established by law and public opinion for the purpose, has been steadfastly and even bluntly refused.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Secret Stuff

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secret instructions for a general walkout in the cotton textile industry on September 4th have been sent to sectional chieftains by the national strike committee of the United Textile Workers.

The order, which will be announced officially this week, will affect nearly 500,000 cotton mill workers, union officials say. An additional 300,000, they add, may subsequently be ordered from the mills in the silk, rayon and woolen industries.

"I am fully convinced," Gorman told reporters, "that the strike not only will materialize but will be successful."

Gorman said actual weekly earnings per capita in the industry were lower than before NRA, and continued:

"Added to this, the average mill worker is doing from 33 per cent to 100 per cent more work than in pre-code days.

In other words, the stretch-out, which the code was intended, among other things, to abolish, has so flourished that workers are doing as much as double the amount of productive work they did before NRA."

"The worker is literally stretched a little more each week until his arms cover a field nobody ever thought human arms could cover until scientific torture came to the assistance of employers."

Move for Peace

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Throwing the weight of the National Labor Relations Board behind Federal efforts to avert a nation-wide textile strike, Chairman Lloyd Garrison tonight sought to have both union men and members of the Cotton-Textile Institute sit with his board in a peace conference on Wednesday.

The invitation to the conference was sent in a letter to Chairman Francis J. Gorman of the union's strike committee, who declined to comment.

The union already has indicated its desire to have Garrison and his board intervene in the situation but Gorman has steadfastly insisted that the strike could not be averted or delayed through conference.

"We are fed up on promises," he said earlier today. "What we want is action—concessions by the employers."

The Federation's promise of full support already is taking tangible form in the South. George Googe, in charge of A. F. of L. headquarters at Atlanta, reported today that the entire Southern organizing staff had been thrown into the textile situation "to stay there until the strike is won."

Sloan Hits Union

New York, Aug. 7.—George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the Cotton Textile Code authority, said today the pending general strike of textile unionists is "an attempted substitution of force for the orderly processes of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

In a letter to Robert W. Bruere, chairman of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, Sloan said:

"In the face of this threatened general strike, the Cotton Textile Code Authority must stand firmly upon Code No. 1, negotiated through governmental agencies, including consumer and labor representation, and approved by the President.

"We cannot amend the code under threat of industrial warfare. The institution of such warfare is an attempted substitution of force for the orderly processes of the NIRA. This is the great principle at stake in the present situation and upon its recognition aid strict adherence to it depends, in our opinion, not only the fate of the NRA

Statement By Gov. Blackwood

Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina said in a statement in answer to Gorman:

"The only Governor who could enjoy the approval of Francis J. Gorman would be one who would stand mutely by and suffer ruthless and insolent invasion of the State by individuals and groups bent upon illegal and destructive enterprises. I have endeavored, as every intelligent person acquainted with the facts knows, to avoid partisan feelings in this strike. I feel I have been just, patient, and almost indulgent in order that I may be always conscious of the fact that any innocent blood shed in this conflict shall not be upon my hands. This, however, is not enough. In order to have the approval of some of the promoters of this strike, the governor must give acts of aggression, violence, and invasion of personal rights an interpretation of innocence. This I cannot do.

"So long as it is my privilege and duty to be the Governor of South Carolina, I do not propose to withhold from helpless women and children and innocent people who wish to work the protection that should be extended them by the State. x x x"

Gorman predicted to newspaper men that the strike would be without disorder unless clashes were provoked by employers, but added:

"I've had reports that some employees were bringing in tear gas and machine guns."

"Where was that?" he was asked.

"In Alabama," he answered.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 27.—Paul A. Redmond, president of Alabama Mills, Inc., operators of nine textile mills in north Alabama, said tonight that there were no machine guns or tear gas in the company's plants and that none will be placed there.

Three of these plants were closed in the recent Alabama textile strike.

Strike Not Averted

Washington, Aug. 28.—The slender hope of averting a nation-wide strike of 600,000 textile workers on September 4th appeared to have been blasted tonight.

Informed of a United Press dispatch from New York to the effect that the industry would deal with the demands of the workers only through the cotton textile code authority, Francis J. Gorman, strike leader, said:

"We will not meet with the code authority. Our business is with the industry. If this is the best they can do they might as well stay in New York. The one chance of preventing the strike has passed."

The conference, through which Garrison hopes to lay at least a foundation for settlement of the textile controversy, would be attended by the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, headed by Robert Bruere, and by manufacturers and strike leaders.

When informed that the industrial relations group also had been invited to the conference, Gorman asserted:

"We'll do no business with the Bruere Board."

but ultimate recovery itself."

S In discussing the "stretch-out" complained against by the United Textile Workers of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, Sloan set forth:

"Under the cotton textile code, your board has been established by the government for studying and dealing with the technical problems of workload—the so-called stretch-out. It has dealt with these questions as they have arisen. And I have understood from your board that the technique which it has worked out in handling these individual cases has in every case to which it has been applied, proved satisfactory to the employees and employers actually concerned."

Bloodshed Hinted

Washington, Aug. 27.—A hint of possible bloodshed in the threatened general textile strike was given today by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the union's strike committee, in an assertion that some textile manufacturers had stocked up on tear gas and machine guns.

Union Refuses to Deal With Board

Charlotte, Aug. 29.—The leaders of the textile workers have refused to submit their case to the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board upon which sit such men as Dr. Ben Geer, president of Furman University, A. M. Dixon, of Gastonia, C. M. Fox, one of the more aggressive and intelligent of the labor chieftains.

They want the matter handled by the National Labor Board and the Administration in Washington is favorable, also, to this tribunal. As a matter of fact, that is where the situation is at this time.

The National Labor Board has as its chairman Dean Garrison of Wisconsin and Secretary Perkins. The entire personnel of the board is far removed from the South and the New England textile sector and has, therefore, no intimate knowledge of or relationships with the actual situation from a practical point of contact.

That, of course, does not necessarily mean or imply that they are in any wise prejudiced, but merely that their remoteness and that only their academic knowledge of the facts in the case might naturally influence cotton manufacturers to feel that without a first-hand study of the case on the part of this board or without prolonged hearings during which the evidence could be presented, sifted and analyzed, this board would not be in position to come to a conclusion that would be wholly in the interest of justice and fair relationships between employer and employee.—*Charlotte Observer*.

Strike Is Certain

Washington, Aug. 29.—A temporary paralysis of the nation's cotton textile industry became inevitable tonight when efforts to avert a general strike collapsed.

Textile manufacturers spurned a Federal offer to attend a peace meeting here with labor leaders. A union strike committee at once prepared to dispatch before noon tomorrow formal orders for a walkout of nearly half a million workers.

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in declining to meet the union, offered to confer with the board personally at any time.

Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, immediately took up Sloan's statement with the other members of the board and, after a lengthy discussion, wired back:

"We shall of course be glad to meet you at any time but you will appreciate our view that any such meeting cannot be a substitute for the conference we propose."

"We are prepared for planned violence," said Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee.

"We are prepared for trickery and violence. We have reports which indicate planned violence. I refer to reports from our representatives about the stocking of arms and tear gas.

In his refusal to meet the workers, George A. Sloan, chairman of the code authority and president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, wired Garrison that the industry would not be "threatened" into granting union demands. He added, however, he would meet the board personally if it wished.

"The Government, the public, and the industry," Sloan wired, "are now confronted with the threat that, unless the law is changed and changed immediately, the industry will be closed by strike and be kept closed until these changes are made.

"The character of such a strike is clear.

"If it is to be an approved and successful weapon for changing the code or enforcing governmental action, it

will set a precedent for strike in every other industry. It will put a premium on force and violence an instrument of law-making instead of the orderly processes of the National Industrial Recovery Act x x x.

"In view of this situation we are unable to enter into conference with the group threatening the strike."

Gorman said the executive council would decide tomorrow whether some 300,000 silk, rayon and woolen workers would be called out along with the cotton employees.

Mill Owners Not To Meet Unionists

New York, Aug. 29.—Employers in the cotton textile industry will not enter into conference with union leaders in an effort to avoid the proposed textile strike, said Geo. A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in a telegram sent today to Lloyd K. Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

The manufacturers' official explained that he would be glad to meet with the National Labor Relations Board personally and give a detailed explanation of the position of the employers but pointed out that they could not accept the demand of the "group threatening the strike" that they be recognized as entitled to speak for all the employees of the textile industry and "that we deal with them on behalf of all employers."

"We have no reason," said Mr. Sloan, "to believe that this group represents anything more than a minority of the employees of the industry or that this strike represents their wishes or that it could be made effective except by intimidation.

"Only last June, under a threat of an industry-wide strike, the officials of the United Textile Workers were called into conference by the administrator, terms of settlement were agreed upon and signed by the union officials. The code authority assented to certain changes in the code requested under the settlement. Almost immediately afterwards, officials of the same organization called a strike in Alabama and are now threatening to extend it to the entire industry unless demands involving further basic changes in the code are made.

Green Opposes Strike

Washington, Aug. 29.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, tonight approved the projected strike by the nation's cotton textile workers, saying it was justified because the cotton textile code failed to realize for labor the purposes of the National Recovery Act.

In behalf of the textile workers, Green said in an address that the code not only had failed to raise wages but had failed to increase employment. He added:

"We are facing this issue: Shall guidance of further developments remain in the hands of industry under the National Recovery Administration, or shall it be transferred to the relief administration?"

Strike Not Averted

Washington, Aug. 30.—Hope of averting a nation-wide strike of 600,000 cotton textile workers Saturday night vanished tonight when a strike conference between Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton-Textile Institute, collapsed.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the special strike committee, left saying "we can do nothing until and if the industry makes some definite concessions."

Strike Orders Issued

Washington, Aug. 30.—Orders for a general strike in the cotton textile industry, a walk-out threatening to bite into the economic structure of textile communities from Maine to Alabama, were flashed today by the United Textile Workers of America.

The walkout call was tapped out by telegraph in a dramatic setting.

Crowded around the wire key were members of the executive council and strike committee of the United Textile Workers, officials from other labor organizations who tramped over from American Federation of Labor headquarters, and scores of reporters and photographers.

Francis J. Gorman, strike chairman, handed the message to a telegrapher.

The bedlam subsided and Gorman nervously began:

"Fellow trade unionists, I am about to hand to Robert T. Shearly, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, a telegram which will go to 500 local unions of cotton textile workers, putting the cotton strike into effect nationally at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, September 1st."

He read the telegram but his words were drowned out by the cheers of the assembled laboratories. It read:

"To all local unions, greetings: Strike of all cotton textile workers will begin at 11:30 o'clock, your time, Saturday night. Put all previous instructions into effect. Wool, silk, rayon and synthetic yarn membership stand by for further orders. Victory through solidarity."

Mr. Gorman said:

"This telegram will call a half million workers to the strike lines."

Veterans of many a textile war, Horace A. Riviere of Manchester, N. H., and John Peel of Greenville, S. C., directing strike activities in New England and the South, respectively, brought reports that the workers were organized and "rearing to go."

"There's no doubt of the response in New England," Riviere declared, while Peel drawled: "This strike will show whether the South is organized or not."

At Greenville, S. C., employees of two large mills pledged themselves to disregard the strike call, and in some other plants in the industry workers voted against participation in the walkout.

Strong claims of union strength came from Columbus where E. B. Newberry, union secretary, said there were 9,300 union workers employed in the 12 mills there and they would walk out 100 per cent. Workers at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, one of the largest in Columbus, already are on strike.

In Augusta, James Johnson, union organizer, claimed every mill in Augusta and the Horse Creek Valley of South Carolina, employing some 6,000 workers, would be closed.

The Rape of Human Rights

At the outset of the strike the workers had the sympathy of large numbers of people, for the general public in this State is always on the side of fair treatment of workers by employers—but what sympathy that was developed was dissipated with the first operations by the strike leaders. The "vying squadrons" they had organized proved nothing more nor less than riotous mobs, bent on intimidation of reckless and irresponsible kind. The workers who remained at the mills had the right of protection from this violent form of interference and this protection should have been in evidence with the first exploitation by the squadron. It is the duty of the State to guarantee anybody who desires to engage in honest occupation freedom and liberty to pursue that course. The operations of these riotous mobs invite prompt suppression by exercise of force, unless the rights of these people to continue their mill work is recognized and granted. The duty of the hour is plainly laid at the door of both the Federal and State Governments, and, in view of developments the time for action is at hand.—Charlotte Observer.

New England Awaits Strike

Boston, Aug. 30.—New England, scene of one of the nation's greatest labor disputes 22 years ago, the bloody Lawrence textile strike, tensely awaits the hour next Saturday when the United Textile Workers of America strike.

Labor leaders declared 150,000 operatives, their families, allied industries and communities will be affected by the scheduled cotton workers' walk-out.

In addition, they viewed the union's executive committee's mandate to silk, rayon and woolen workers to "stand by" as meaning 100,000 more may join the strikers' ranks.

Government Help For Strikers?

Charlotte, Aug. 31.—Manifestly, the strike, if it develops, and if present attitudes of the two contending factors are maintained, will be a wearing

down process with each side expecting to be able to hold its lines the longer and tire the other into compromise. That's the usual run of these disturbances.

The strikers will have a unique strength that they have never possessed before in that Washington has announced its intention to take care of them so long as its own authorities do not characterize the strike as unreasonable. And these official agencies and boards have not so far at least indicated they will so brand it.—Charlotte Observer.

Refuse To Strike

Reidsville, Aug. 31.—Employees of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, and the textile mills in Leaksville, Spray and Draper will not respond to the call for a general strike, it is understood. Over 7,000 operatives are employed in the above mentioned plants.

Vote Against Strike

To date, workers at the following mills have voted not to strike:

Union, S. C., 800 of 1,000 workers at the Monarch and Otteray Mills.

Greenwood, S. C., 465 of 583 at the Ninety-Six Mills. Central, S. C., 233 of 235 at the Norris Mill at Catechee.

Greenville, S. C., 2,062 workers in mills at Greenville, Easley, Fountain Inn and Simpsonville; 476 at the Mills Mill; 795 of 800 at the Monaghan Mills.

Ware Shoals, 1,786 of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.

Other places where non-strike votes were reported were Augusta, Ga., Union, S. C., Rutherfordton, N. C., Central, S. C., and Greenwood, S. C.

At Columbia, however, J. A. Frier, president of the State Federation of Textile Workers, said union members

throughout the State were solidly behind the strike call, and cited two Columbia mills where he said the vote was 100 per cent for the walkout.

Taking cognizance of the opposition among non-union workers, U. T. W. leaders last night hitched up their belts for a finish fight, and announced a giant mass meeting would be held here Sunday afternoon, when an address is to be delivered by Francis J. Gorman, strike chairman of the union.

* * *

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31.—Governor Ibra C. Blackwood said today he had received a sworn petition from 557 workers at the Arcadia Mill in Spartanburg County saying the signers were opposed to the general textile strike called for Saturday night and expressing a desire to continue at their jobs.

The Governor termed the strike "an expression of impatience and ingratitude toward the administration which has already accomplished so much good."

In response to requests of the workers for protection, Governor Blackwood said: "It is my earnest purpose not to become a partisan in my capacity as the chief law enforcement officer of the State. I shall endeavor to use the power of the State not to the interest of either side in this controversy but merely to endeavor to maintain peace and order insofar as this can reasonably and practicably be accomplished."

The Governor said he did not question the right of the textile union through its officials to call a strike nor the right of the textile workers to respond to that call. But he said he "seriously questions" the wisdom of a strike at this time.

* * *

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 31.—Resolutions stating they are not in sympathy with the called textile strike and that they will remain at their places have been forwarded to officials of the Woodside and Easley Mills here by 2,062 employees.

The number signing the pledge from each mill is: Woodside Mill, Greenville, 1,050; Woodside Mill, Simpsonville, 33; Woodside Mill, Fountain Inn, 225; Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, 475.

* * *

Union, S. C., Aug. 31.—Approximately 80 per cent of 1,000 employees of the Monarch and Ottaray plants of the Monarch Mills Company had signed a petition today indicating they desired to continue work even though a general textile strike has been called.

* * *

Central, S. C., Aug. 31.—Employees of the Norris Cotton Mills at Catechee today handed the management a statement signed 233 out of the 325 on the payroll opposing the general textile strike and pledging themselves to remain on the job.

* * *

Greenwood, S. C., Aug. 31.—A statement opposing a strike and pledging loyalty to the management has been signed by 465 of the 583 employees of the Ninety-Six Mill.

The statement said the workers would remain on the job if the mill continues operations.

* * *

Lowell, N. C., Aug. 31.—Workers of the National Weaving Company, meeting today, voted by more than 20 to 1 to oppose a strike if one is called for the rayon industry. The National Weaving Company manufactures rayon products. The mill employs approximately 750 workers.

Claims of Both Sides

Charlotte, Aug. 31.—Conflicting reports as to the union's solidarity came from both North and South. Manufacturers claimed few workers would respond to the strike call and cited mills which reported their employees had voted against the walkout.

The union insisted its lines were strong, denied reports of disaffection and predicted a complete tie-up of the mills within 24 hours after the zero hour.

Wool Strike Order

Washington, Aug. 31.—The general strike order for the huge cotton textile industry spread tonight to encompass 100,000 woolen and worsted workers, further deflating Federal efforts for an eleventh-hour peace pact.

The possibility mounted tonight that the entire textile industry might be included in the walkout plan by the time the cotton workers zero hour arrives at 11:30 tomorrow night.

Formal orders for the woolen and worsted strike were dispatched late today after Arthur Besse, chairman of the wool code authority, curtly rejected labor's request for a conference with representatives of the industry.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee of the United Textile Workers, said that woolen and worsted workers will be involved Monday.

The actual orders were flashed out less than an hour later. Silk and rayon workers still were under instructions to stand by. Should they join up more than 700,000 workers would be under strike orders.

Union Repudiates NRA

Washington, Aug. 31.—The cotton textile union is repudiating the NRA cotton textile code in calling a nationwide strike, Henry I. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, charged tonight.

Harriman said the union had rejected all Federal mediation offers and was attempting to place the Government in the position of "financing" a general unionization of labor. Also he asserted the Labor Department and other agencies were powerless to say whether the strike was justified, and that Federal relief agencies have no right to extend aid to the strikers' families.

Government Aid a Question

Washington, Aug. 31.—Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has said his department would care for distressed textile strikers if the Department of Labor or the National Labor Relations Board held the impending strike justified. He added, however, that, if help were extended, it would be negligible, inasmuch as the strikers "have their own way of taking care of themselves."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has refused to rule on legality of the strike and the labor board has intimated its attitude will be the same.

May Wreck Industry

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton textile strike leaders will wreck the industry if they succeed in their demands, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute and chairman of the industry's code authority, said tonight on the eve of a scheduled walkout.

"It has been proved economically that no one wins a war," he said. "It has also been demonstrated that no one wins a strike."

"All strikes are tragedies. The workers lose their pay, the mills lose their production and the American public pays the bill."

Sloan said the textile industry had done more proportionately to aid employees under the recovery program than any other industry in America.

"We have raised the hourly rates of pay 70 per cent," he said. "We have reduced working hours from an average of 54 to a maximum of 40 hours per week. We added 140,000 people to the payroll between March and August, 1933. We have gone above 1929 in persons employed. We are paying a higher average hourly rate than in 1929."

"We have reduced working hours 26 per cent compared with the same period and we have enabled workers, when changes in living costs are considered, to earn more per week on the average over the code period than in 1929."

"Is all of this an indication of failure to do our full part toward national recovery?"

Gorman Not Coming South

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—The announcement that Francis J. Gorman would not be able to come to Charlotte, the center of the textile industry in the South, was the chief development in the local strike situation. It vied in interest with announcement that a walkout in the silk industry, involving 200,000 employees in addition to the 525,000 in the cotton goods and worsted branches, had been ordered. It topped the announcement made by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association that a good portion of the workers in the South would not abide by the strike order.

But in the meantime all of the combined force of the United Textile Workers was being exerted throughout the Carolinas to force a walkout in practically every mill where union forces have representation. Union leaders discounted reports that many of the operatives were not in sympathy with the strike as exhibitions of "coerciveness on the part of mill management."

Mass meetings at locals in the entire Piedmont section were being held yesterday and last night laying plans for picketing either Monday or Tuesday, depending upon whether particular mills will observe Labor Day or not.

Gossett Explains Position

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—The official position taken by the Chadwick-Hoskins group was made clear to employees in the bulletin issued by President B. B. Gossett:

"You have doubtless seen statements in the newspapers that a general strike in the textile industry has been called by the officials of the United Textile Workers of America to take effect as of a date named by them, namely, Saturday, September 1st. We have not had any official notice of the proposed strike."

"Some of our people are members of the U. T. C. Many are not. Even so, we deemed it our duty frankly

Johnson Scores Strike

New York, Sept. 14.—General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, tonight declared the textile strike "an absolute violation" of an agreement he made with Thomas McMahon last June, as he addressed a mass meeting of code authorities of the metropolitan area.

"If such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this," the administrator declared, "then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely."

"Last June a strike was threatened in the textile industry. We reached an agreement on that controversy and on that agreement the strike was called off. The present strike is in absolute violation of that understanding."

to advise our employees, whether union or non-union, that it will be the policy of this company to continue to give employment to our people, provided a majority of them express a desire to work. If, on the other hand, a majority do not wish to work, we will yield to their wishes by closing down each plant affected for an indefinite period.

"Let us remind you that, if a majority of the workers at each plant do decide to assume the responsibility for closing down, the management will not feel obliged to resume operations until it is felt in the best interests of the company to do so."

After issuance of the bulletin, workers at Plants Nos. 1 and 2, of the units at Hoskins were called into executive session by

V. T. Threatt, president of the union.

Active picketing, he said, will begin at both units Monday morning. "We do not want any violence," said he, "and we will not have any if we can help it."

"If they try to run the plant here at Hoskins, which I have an idea they will try to do, with workers from other mills as well as that one, we will try to keep the workers from going in."

Workers Oppose Strike

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—From Concord, Kannapolis, and Cabarrus county, the center of the world's towel and linen manufacturing enterprises of the Cannon interests, have come reports that "overwhelming majorities" had voted against the walkout. Operatives in Cannon mills are among the highest paid in the textile industry.

H. S. McKelvie, general manager of the Manville-Jencks Company, scene of the bloody Communist roiting of 1929, said he had received reports that strikers from other mills would seek to force Loray workers out.

C. E. Lawrance, secretary of the union at Shelby, N. C., announced pickets would be sent to all mills that failed to close Monday. "We will close every mill in Shelby," he said, "and do it in a hurry."

Employees of the Carolinas mills at Maiden voted yesterday morning 100 per cent, they reported to the management, not to join the nation-wide walkout. J. A. Moretz, secretary and treasurer of the mill, said the action on the part of mill employees was voluntary and "unsolicited."

In Darlington, S. C., W. F. Flemming, president of the board of operatives of the Darling Manufacturing Company, said a vote taken by operatives resulted in 367 against the strike and 41 in favor of it. Fifty ballots were blank, he said.

Burlington, center of the silk industry in the state, with 20 mills, developed an unusual situation. Managements of the mills indicated a perfect willingness to close the plants, for financial reasons, but some 5,000 workers were reported in an unofficial survey as saying they are now receiving higher wages than the strike demands call for.

"The Strike Will Go On"

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The last slender thread of hope that the strike sword could be held aloft beyond the 11:30 P.M. zero hour was cut, when labor leaders, after listening to hours of argument, pleading and coaxing, emerged from the offices of the National Labor Relations Board with the grim assertion:

"The strike will go on."

Involved were 150,000 silk workers, directed to join the others in an order flashed just before noon, 407,000 cotton textile workers and 100,000 woolen mill employees. Affected, too, were 200,000 now unemployed in these industries.

Rebuffed, but doggedly persistent, Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the Labor Relations Board, had waged a twelfth-hour battle to avert the catastrophe. Much of the board's own prestige, a possible and certain suffering by textile blow to recovery, probably violence workers all were at stake.

Of possible violence, Gorman had this to say:

"Our instructions are specific—to be peaceful, if possible, but if our workers are slugged by hired thugs they are advised to slug back."

The workers have been organized in near-military manner, divided into squads of ten, each under a captain whose responsibility is to maintain "disciplined restraint under provocation."

Claims of manufacturers and strike leaders as to the extent of the strike were at sharp variance. Mill owners predicted few workers would leave the mills, the union asserted that "not a wheel will turn," and that more than 1,000,000 workers will be involved.

Gorman in his telegrams to the governors of the affected states listed the union's grievances, and continued:

"We know that employers will plead with you to send troops into mill areas for what they will call preservation of order. We have instructed every local union to maintain the strictest discipline and we are confident that unless there is attack upon them, they will remain throughout this strike a peaceable and law-abiding group of Americans.

"We ask you to give to our people that protection which you are required to give all citizens and to see to it that they are not menaced either by the forces of employers or by the insidious and disruptive forces of Communism.

"We ask no special favors. We ask merely that fairness which we feel sure you will want to give as chief executive of your state."

Exaggerated Union Claims

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—Exaggerated claims of the United Textile Workers seem to be fading into thin air and their strength is developing into weakness, declared W. M. McLaurine, executive secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, yesterday in estimating that more than 100,000 textile employees in the Carolinas and Georgia have been reported at his office as having gone on record as opposed to the general textile strike.

Mr. McLaurine said that as the zero hour for the strike approaches the real facts of the sentiment of the minds of the employees in the Southern mills are rapidly coming to the surface. He said that his office in Charlotte has received many unsolicited reports, a number signed by employees themselves, in which it is stated that the majority of the workers in Southern mills do not want to strike.

Mr. McLaurine quoted the following list of some of the outstanding organizations of the South which have sent information to the Manufacturers Association office here:

Anderson Mills, Anderson, S. C., 868 for working, eight against; Pickens Mill, Pickens, S. C., 100 per cent voted to continue working; Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., Simpsonville, Fountain Inn, and Easley Mills, employing more than 2,000, voted 100 per cent against the strike movement; F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C., 760 out of 786 by voluntary action signed a statement expressing themselves as satisfied and wishing to continue working and opposed to the strike; Cowpens Mill, Cowpens, S. C., 90 per cent of the workers wish to continue work.

Operatives of the Franklin Mills, of Greer, S. C., all except two of 140 employees voted to remain at work; Woodruff Mills, Woodruff, S. C., 90 per cent of the 400 workers voted to stay on their jobs and disregard any strike order; 99 per cent of the workers of the Brandon Corporation of Greenville, S. C., employing about 1,200 persons, voted to continue work; Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., employees voted 1,786 to remain at work 47 against; Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., 1,366 for working out of possible 1,500 persons.

Victor-Monaghan Mills, at Greenville, Greer and Wall-halla, S. C., voted 99 per cent to remain at work; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, S. C., voted 100 per cent to remain at work; Langley Mills, Langley, Bath and Aiken, S. C., voted overwhelmingly against the strike. The mills at Greenwood, S. C., voted as being opposed to the strike. Employees of the Norris Mills at Catechee, S. C., today handed the management a statement signed by 233 out of 235 on the pay roll opposing the general strike, pledging themselves to remain on the job.

The Union-Buffalo Mills, at Buffalo and Union, S. C., voted 1,526 to remain at work, 127 to go out. The Mills Mill and Camperdown at Greenville, S. C., voted to work on. The J. P. King Mills at Augusta, Ga., voted overwhelmingly against stopping work. Employees of the Edna Mills at Reidsville, N. C., and the Textile Mills at Leaksville, Spray and Draper, N. C., will not respond to the call for general strike, it is reported. Over 7,000 operatives are employed in this plant. It was also reported that the employees in the mills at Greensboro and Rockingham, N. C., will disregard the strike order and remain at work.

"With Folded Arms"

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 3.—The huge mass meeting, impressive for its frenzied cheering at intervals, yesterday afternoon at the Armory-Auditorium, was closed with a lengthy prayer by H. D. Lisk, of Concord, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America. The operatives stood with bowed heads as Mr. Lisk led them in an impassioned plea for divine guidance in the "battle" that is to begin this morning.

"We are on a strike one million strong—and we will meet the employers with folded arms," asserted Francis J. Gorman, national president of the United Textile Workers of America and chairman of the strike committee, in a message to the Charlotte mass meeting delivered by special wire from Washington.

Roy R. Lawrence, President of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, told the group he had information that the textile manufacturers had a well-laid plot to kidnap Gorman if he came to Charlotte, but claimed

that was not the reason that Mr. Gorman did not come.

Mr. Lawrence declared the National Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board has listened only to "its master's voice, the employer." He said that textile workers who have not joined the union and the strike movement were coerced by the employers.

"In less than 40 days we will win the strike, if we will all go down the line. Conduct the strike in an orderly, safe and sane and respectable manner. Bear in mind that we are fighting for a right principle and do not let the mills open until there is a fair and just settlement."

Small Union Membership

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—

The union claims a membership of 120,000 in the Carolinas, but manufacturers maintain that less than 15 per cent of the 150,000 active workers are organized. The real strength of both sides is expected to be revealed at the deadlines this morning at 6 o'clock when many of the mills will try to re-open and at the same hour Tuesday morning, when other mills which closed for Labor Day will attempt to open.

J. G. Cuthbertson, president of the Gastonia Central Labor Union, said 16,000 of Gaston County's 25,000 textile workers are union members and that 400 joined on Saturday alone.

Both Sides Dig In

Washington, Sept. 2.—Industry and labor dug in to-night for a grave industrial conflict—the strike in the nation's textile mills, which labor leaders say will clip the nation's purchasing power some \$7,000,000 weekly and which threatens violence and suffering for thousands of workers and their families.

A flood of telegrams, the strike headquarters of the United Textile Workers reported, brought assurance of widespread support, not only from textile employees but from other labor units as well.

Strike leaders say that local unions of craft outside the textile industry will be asked to vote on whether they wish to give financial assistance to the strikers. It was predicted at strike headquarters that the support from these unions would be almost unanimous. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor has approved the strike.

Every mill that attempts to operate will be picketed. The union's members are organized in near-military form, divided into squads of ten, with each squad under a captain responsible for maintaining "disciplined restraint under provocation."

Orders to the strikers, however, advise:

"Be peaceful if possible, but if you are slugged by hired thugs, slug back."

The Right To Work

The North Carolina Supreme Court in 1923 in the case of the Citizens Company versus the Asheville Typographical Union follows:

"In going to and from work, men have a right to as free a passage without obstruction as the streets afford, consistent with the right of others to enjoy the same privilege. We are a social people, and the accosting of one by another in an inoffensive way and an offer by one to communicate and discuss information with a view to influencing the other's action are not regarded as aggression or a violation of that other's rights. If, however, the offer is declined, as it may rightfully be, then persistence, importunity, following and dogging become unjustifiable annoyance and obstruction which is likely soon to savor of intimidation. From all of this the person sought to be influenced has a right to be free and his employer has a right to have him free."

down through strikes tomorrow, bringing the total affected to 26.

Anderson Mills Run

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 2.—Anderson will not join the textile strike is the news from the mills today. All mills will operate as usual on Monday. There were 729 employees of Orr Mills at a meeting this morning, and they passed a resolution opposing the general strike and signifying their wish to continue work. At Anderson mills a similar petition was signed by 868 employees, with only eight refusing to sign.

Gorman's Prediction

Washington, Sept. 3.—The greatest strike yet to trouble the Roosevelt administration swung into its first day today free from bloodshed but with officials openly apprehensive lest violence mark the walkout.

Francis J. Gorman, fiery little chairman of the union's strike committee, said he was "more than pleased" by preliminary reports from Southern sections where Labor Day was not observed. He asserted, "We'll get into those sections where they operated today."

"Remember," he told reporters, "I predicted a 50 per cent walkout tomorrow and from 85 to 90 per cent by Friday. Just watch the textile centers tomorrow."

Union Violates Contract

Patterson, N. J., Sept. 3.—Benjamin Kaminsky, President of the Silk Manufacturers Association, accused the United Textile Workers of violating contracts by the strike order that was sent to workers in the New Jersey area.

Kaminsky said the contract stipulated the Patterson workers would not participate in a general strike unless or until 40 per cent of the silk industry's loomage had been stopped by the walkout.

Union Demands

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—The workers were striking, leaders asserted, until they got: A 30-hour instead of the present 40-hour week without a reduction in wages; definite and uniform limitations upon the number of machines a worker may be required to look after; recognition of the U. T. W. as the agency which shall bargain collectively with employers.

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 2.—

Leaders of the United Textile Workers of America in Alabama where from 12,500 to 14,000 workers have been on strike 7 weeks, today predicted that 8,000 to 12,000 more would join the national walkout during the coming week.

John Dean, international representative who has been directing the strike, said today that two additional mills and possibly more would be shut

Gorman countered by asserting the United Textile Workers as an organization had no contract with the Patterson manufacturers. He contended also that the walkout would stop more than 40 per cent of the industry's looms.

Order Troops Ready

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Governor Blackwood of South Carolina ordered militia ready for quick mobilization and movement to any point where serious trouble appeared likely. From scattered points came reports of possible clashes between strikers and strike breakers.

Mayor Frederick Mansfield of Boston in a Labor Day address deplored the strike and advised workers to remain at their posts, while at Providence, R. I., President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers told a mass meeting of textile workers, "We are going to carry through in spite of hell and high water."

Flying Squadrons Begin

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 4.—With an estimated 200 mills closed and 60,000 operatives idle in the two Carolinas, the general textile strike last night brought active preparations by union leaders to extend their gains and steps by state and local authorities to prevent feared violence.

National guardsmen were ordered to duty at three mills in upper South Carolina. No disorder had occurred, but local officials were apprehensive of trouble this morning when the mills plan to resume operations.

In one case at Kings Mountain, N. C., strikers from Shelby forced the closing of seven plants employing approximately 2,800 workers.

Finding no difficulty in closing plants in their own town, which was highly organized, the Shelby group, about 900 strong, formed a motorcade, went to Kings Mountain, and persuaded non-union workers to quit their posts.

Similar tactics, members of the motorcade said, were planned against the Cannon Mills, which operate large plants in Kannapolis, Concord, Albemarle and other towns, employing more than 15,000 workers, none of whom struck yesterday.

At Hickory, the Brookford Mill was unable to operate, even after sheriff's officers opened a path through pickets for any who wanted to work.

The Right To Work

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 3.—It is inconceivable that any policy should be proposed that would fail to grant such workers this sovereign right—the right, if they elect, to continue their work gainfully and peacefully, no matter what their associate workers who are organized may choose to do.

Abrogation, in the meantime, of this right of an individual gainfully to employ himself without interference is a serious, if not fatal, infringement upon Constitutional conferments.

And such being the case, if the striking cotton textile operatives will desist from such interference by force and coercion, confining their picketing to the processes of persuasion and peaceful measures, they will greatly advance their cause in the estimation of a public which is, in the end, to have a very large and vital part in effectuating a final decision in these disputes.—Charlotte Observer.

Strike Makes Family Quarrels

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 3.—The general strike became a family quarrel today in many parts of the piedmont.

With husbands, wives, parents, and children on mill payrolls, to strike or not to strike led to many a family argument less serious only in its scope than the overshadowing question of union versus strike-breaker.

Particularly prominent both in abetting and opposing the strike were the women.

Muscular and stockingless, Amazon battalions accustomed to working beside their men headed picket lines at many points and hurled the sharpest taunts at mill guards and militia.

Other women, usually in pairs or threes, squared their shoulders and walked in to work, defiant as only women could be under the critical eyes of the strikers.

The clash of strike and anti-strike sentiment throughout the seething mill villages tore mother instincts in a conflict between desire for better wages and the immediate necessity of feeding small mouths.

"You come back here, Margaret," on husband shouted at a wife about to go inside a mill near Greenville to work.

"You can strike all you want to," came the quick retort, "but I've got to do something to feed the kids."

Many heads of families sided loyally with unions to which they belonged, while non-union sons and other relatives marched to work through sullen cordons of pickets.

Sheriff B. B. Smith of Greenville said the call to walk out arrayed brother against brother and strained family ties in many cases.

In one instance, belligerent wives were report to have refused to prepare meals for husbands who failed to go to work.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 3.—Striking Textile workers tonight were ordered to throw organized picket lines around affected mills of the Macon district at 4 A.M. tomorrow with instructions to avoid violence but to see that the plants do not open.

"We are confident of success," the youthful strike leader declared. We want to avoid violence and keep the law but it is our objective to close the mills."

He was asked what would be done in event non-sympathizers disregarded verbal arguments against going to work by the pickets. "I don't know, he replied.

The Mill Position

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 4.—"The mills have already given as far as they can and if they have to give any further they will just have to give up," one cotton mill official expressed the situation from the viewpoint of the management.

"We have done everything possible to cooperate with the President in the textile industry and we feel that industry has gone much farther in its cooperating than many other industries. We cannot find out just what the strikers want, anyway. They have made no demands upon us. In fact, they haven't even approached us in any way. We understand they are merely striking in sympathy with other communities and because the union leaders told them to strike."

Arbitration Board Appointed

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt tonight created a board of three men headed by Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire to inquire into the widespread textile strike and to serve as a voluntary arbitration committee.

He named Marion Smith, Atlanta attorney, and Raymond V. Ingergoll, president of the borough of Brooklyn and veteran arbitrator, as the other members.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped into the textile dispute at the request of the National Labor Relations Board, which asked to move aside to serve in the capacity of a court of appeals.

The board was directed by the President in the executive order creating it to make a report to the Secretary of Labor not later than October 1st.

Governor Answers Lawrence's Protest

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—National Guardsmen early today were ordered immediately to take up guard duty at Marion and Concord to prevent lawlessness which has prevailed in the State during the last 48 hours in connection with the textile strike.

"The units were ordered to proceed to their destinations by the quickest method possible," General Metts said.

There were reports that "flying squadrons" of strikers were planning efforts today to close the mills still operating in the Marion and Concord areas.

R. R. Lawrence, president of the State Federation of Labor, replied to the Governor's earlier demand that lawless acts by "flying squadrons" be stopped.

Lawrence telegraphed: "Special representatives sent to Cliffside reports all quiet and no violence. Flying squadrons did not visit Marion. Am sending special representatives to scene of all alleged trouble. Have advised flying squadrons to continue their work on peaceful basis. Report here that you have ordered State patrol to drive out flying squadrons of highways. Cannot conceive of this being true. Please advise."

The Governor immediately wired Lawrence as follows: "Your wire regarding report at Cliffside just received. Local authorities report present quiet is the quiet of surrender to force of flying squadron previously demonstrated. Manifestly your advice against violence and disorder is being constantly disregarded. My statements cover general situation. Regret have been forced to call on military to aid in protection of right of laborers to work in peace when they so desire."

Flying Squadrons Clash With Troops

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 5.—The Union Company reinforced Company "F," 118th Infantry, of Spartanburg, commanded by Capt. J. L. Rogers, shortly after bayonets of the Spartanburg company halted the first onslaught of the strike squad at Dunean Mills. From there the Union company kept pace with the strikers.

Troops jabbed menacingly forward with their bayonets whenever union pickets pushed toward the mills but shed no blood.

They forced back the flying squad in a general charge

Presidents Wants Strike Ended

Hyde Park, N. Y., Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt counted hopefully tonight on his plea for a "spirit of co-operation and fair play on both sides" to end the textile strike.

"In formally approving the report submitted to me by the board of inquiry for the cotton textile strike," he said, "I want to express the very sincere hope that all employees now on strike will return to work and that all textile manufacturers will take back employees without discrimination. At the same time I am confident that manufacturers will aid the Government in the carrying out of the steps outlined."

at Judson Mills made to cover Deputy Sheriff Charles Batson when a group of strikers attacked him.

Witnesses said several younger pickets wrested an automatic shotgun from the deputy's grasp and threw him from his feet.

A number of strikers rushed forward in an ugly mood and Ellis O'Kelly of Spartanburg asserted Batson drew a pistol.

O'Kelly said he then leaped on Batson to prevent him from firing into the group and had "my arms twisted and got hit over the head for my trouble." He said strikers ran off with the shotgun as the troops advanced.

Two pickets half-carried O'Kelly away.

Pickets Fail to Close Mills

Concord, Sept. 5.—Striking textile pickets waged relentless war against operating mills here again today but failed to close any of the six which have withstood union assaults since Monday.

More than 100 special deputies are being used by Sheriff Ray C. Hoover, and Chief B. F. Widenhouse has added more than a dozen special officers to the city force.

Flying Squadrons Active

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 3.—Cruising pickets kept up their drive to close North Carolina cotton mills yesterday in the face of a warning by Governor Ehringhaus that he would use "drastic measures" if necessary to assure textile workers freedom from molestation.

A squad of strike sympathizers succeeded in closing the Arista Mills at Winston-Salem, employing 400, but was rebuffed at the Hanes Knitting Mill. County and city officers, armed with machine guns, tear gas and other weapons, refused to let the pickets enter the plant, but they promised to return with a larger force.

Roving strikers swooped down on three mills in Cumberland County. The managers closed their plants to prevent disorder. About 800 workers were affected.

From Fayetteville, the band spread into Robeson County, forcing the closing of the last three mills owned by St. Paul Mills, Inc. The plant worked 250 operatives.

Under the cover of darkness and drenching showers, roving pickets forced the closing of five mills in Burlington last night, moving on toward other mills in the county.

Entry was reported gained into the Southern Dyeing and Finishing Company by breaking the rear gate, but at other plants, the management shut down after parleying with strike leaders.

Defends Flying Squadrons

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 5.—W. G. Watson, secretary of the national strike committee, said here today that the "flying squadrons" had made trips to mills in a majority of cases where employees of the mill had requested aid and where they had no local union organization.

Close To Prevent Violence

Rutherfordton, Sept. 5.—All is quiet on the strike front in Rutherfordton. Cliffside and Ellenboro mills closed

before noon to avoid trouble. A large crowd of pickets gathered early at Cliffside, ran over the gate and threatened to cut off the power and do other damage if the mill ran.

Refuse To Strike

Cliffside, Sept. 5.—There is no union chapter at Cliffside, President Charles H. Haynes said, and only five operatives obeyed the strike order of the United Textile Workers of America by walking out on Monday. "Our people wanted to work," he said.

Huge Squadron

Shelby, Sept. 5.—Shelby strikers' reply to news that President Roosevelt was to mediate the textile strike and that union leaders had called a halt to flying squadron activities was immediately to organize another cavalcade of 1,000 strikers and speed out of town. They were apparently set for a long trip, but announced they were headed for Newton, Maiden and Cherryville.

The strikers were in seven trucks and 70 automobiles. It was rumored they might go to Burlington and Kanapolis. The squadron was poised this morning to swoop down upon the Cleveland Mill & Power Company at Lawndale, six miles out of Shelby, where 500 textile workers have been employed unmolested during the strike.

Strikers Jailed

High Point, Sept. 5.—High Point's municipal jail, built to accommodate only 20 persons, bulged tonight as 38 occupants, 32 of them arrested on trespass charges as the result of efforts of a "flying squadron" group to close down a local mill, "cooled off" and awaited arrangements for their release on bond.

Among those arrested were Alton Lawrence, secretary of the State Socialist Party, and Howard Morgan, cotton mill striker.

Tear Up Mill Fence

Thomasville, Sept. 5.—The textile manufacturing plants, Amazon and Jewel, were closed by strikers around noon today. Strikers met resistance in their first effort at the gate of the Amazon, but at a later hour appeared again, tore up the fence and entered from the rear.

Flying Pickets Close Mills

Forest City, N. C., Sept. 5.—Of the other 13 plants in this county, 10 were closed yesterday after demands by a flying squadron from Shelby, Kings Mountain and Gastonia, who joined forces with Rutherford County strikers. This morning they concentrated on the large Cliffside Mills, which closed about 11 o'clock.

NO HEAD -yyynn n

Newton, Sept. 5.—Three cotton mills and a rayon plant at Newton, and the Carolina Mill at Maiden, were closed by their managements shortly after noon today after the visit of a "flying squadron" of approximately 1,000 men and women strikers, said to be from Gastonia.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5.—Textile strikers this afternoon forced the closing of three of the four mills running in Cumberland County.

Several hundred strikers first visited the Fay-Tex Mill, swarmed into the grounds and forced its closing about 2 o'clock. An hour later these tactics were repeated at

Tolar Hart with the same result. At 4 o'clock the same thing happened at Rocky Fish Mill No. 4 at Hope Mills. The Lakedale Mill, operated by the Fay-Tex Company, was closed late today.

Marion, Sept. 5.—High tension prevailed in the textile zones here today as groups of citizens gathered on mill village lawns, streets and highways awaiting some sign of the approaching army of strike invaders, some 2,000 strong, reported to be moving on Marion from Rutherford County, but did not appear.

While officers and guards patrolled the streets and guarded the highway approaches to the Marion Manufacturing Company, reports were circulated that the strikers were mobilizing on the highway a few miles south of town, and then that they were invading Clinchfield.

Lexington, Sept. 5.—Three of the four cotton mills closed here yesterday by a "flying squadron" from Salisbury that picked up many recruits locally, made opening gestures this morning, but the sound of the whistles was about the end of it, as local strikers heavily picketed all plants.

Violence in Georgia

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 5.—Surrounded by pickets who trampled him as he was trying to disperse a crowd, at the Enterprise Cotton Mill, an Augusta policeman today shot his way out. Three persons were wounded.

Leon Carroll, 41, with a bullet wound in the stomach, was critically wounded, Walter Hutto, 33, was shot in the back and Walter Kennedy in the head and hip.

Trion, Ga., Sept. 5.—A battle at Trion Mill started at noon and lasted for more than three hours.

The fighting started shortly after noon and raged for several hours. One estimate placed the time at an hour and a half and another as high as three hours.

Hicks and Blaylock, the latter said to be from Rome, Ga., died in the Rengal Hospital from gun wounds while the battle still raged. A steady stream of others, some shot in the arm or leg and others badly bruised, were treated at the hospital.

More Officers Needed

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 5.—Sheriff W. A. Clamp of Anderson County swore in 600 citizens as special deputies today upon receipt of reports that roving strike sympathizers might attempt to close textile mills of this vicinity.

The special officers were deputized when Governor Blackwood informed the sheriff he was unable to send National Guardsmen here to protect the workers.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 5.—An additional unit of State Militia headed tonight for the Greenville strike sector to reinforce five other National Guard companies which during the day kept their guns trained upon a flying squadron of pickets that surged over the county.

An appeal was received by the sheriff's office at York, S. C., asking him to request Governor Blackwood to send troops tomorrow to Fort Mill to protect workers in two Springs mills there from "flying squadrons" expected tomorrow.

Five persons were injured slightly in clashes which were checked by the 500 soldiers under orders to "shoot to kill" if necessary. The "flying squadron" numbered around 600 strikers from the adjoining county of Spartanburg, traveling in trucks and automobiles.

Day of Death

Washington, Sept. 5.—After a day of death, rioting and bloodshed, textile strike leaders tonight reserved judgment on agreeing to arbitration by President Roosevelt's Board of Mediation.

Francis J. Gorman, National strike chief, explained that the union is ready to co-operate in a study of the controversy by the board, but that arbitration involves agreement in advance that the board's decision shall be final.

The labor leader made it clear that at present he and his colleagues are unwilling to enter into such an agreement and asserted that the strikers would "stay out until we get concessions from the mill owners."

Mr. Gorman stated that from the local unions today said clearly that they want to stay out until the board makes its report. They've trusted boards too many times and their confidence has been shaken.

"Our efforts are now directed at organizing the strike, so that we'll be in a position to negotiate a settlement when the time comes.

Sheriff Maintains Order

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6.—Sheriff John R. Irwin, Jr., personally leading his own deputies and specially sworn in officers at Pineville, declared the officers were taking no sides in the contest but would maintain order and would not permit any visiting "flying squadrons" of workers from other mills to intimidate workers at Pineville, where the Chadwick-Hoskins Company operates a plant, and force them against their wills to desert their jobs.

Public sentiment in the county appears to be considerably divided on the strike question, but it is rapidly developing to a position of strong opposition to the "flying squadron" tactics in which operatives from various mills visit other mills and attempt to force walkouts even when the operatives at the visited plants wish to continue working.

Death Rides With Flying Squadrons

Honea Path, S. C., Sept. 6.—Blazing guns dealt death to six picketing strikers and left upward of 15 wounded in a brief but chaotic encounter between workers and members of a flying squadron in this small one-mill community today.

Heated arguments gave way to a fist fight at the Chiquola Mill just after opening time and then suddenly shots from pistols, shotguns and rifles blotted out the two-man fight as strikers, officers and workers waged their intense but short-lived battle for supremacy of the situation.

Clubs swung; firearms crackled; fists pummelled. No one knew who struck the first blow or who fired the first bullet in the crowd of about 300.

In a few minutes, quiet descended as quickly as the riotous turmoil began. The strikers fled, leaving their dead and wounded—one a woman shot in the arm. Her name was not learned.

The scene was deserted except for a few workers, officers and those in whom bullets had found their mark.

Some of the wounded were taken to hospitals in Anderson, 18 miles away; some were cared for by physicians here; others fled the sector to minister to their own injuries.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 6.—Death rode with the roving motorcades of Southern strike pickets yesterday, taking

eight victims—six of them at Honea Path, S. C., at the gates of Chiquola Mill.

The six killed at Honea Path were strikers who formed a "flying squadron" in an effort to stop operations at the mill. Five were from Honea Path and one from Greenwood.

Rifles, pistols and shotguns blazed as strikers clashed with a group which preferred to work. The latter were supported by deputy sheriffs. Who started the shooting or who fired the fatal shots, was a moot question.

Witnesses said all they knew was that there was a sudden burst of firing. A few moments later the field was clear of strikers, who left the six still forms and more than 15 wounded on the field of battle.

The wholesale slaying preceded by only a few minutes the death of John Black of Greenville, at the hands of Bus Putnam, deputy sheriff, on guard duty at the strife-torn Dunbar Mill.

The eighth death of the day was that of Leon Carroll at Augusta, Ga., wounded Wednesday when he and fellow strikers clashed with officers.

N. C. Troops To Duty

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—Twenty-three companies of the North Carolina National Guard, comprising more than 1,400 officers and enlisted men, had been ordered to duty in the textile strike areas of the State to reinforce local authorities in an effort to prevent threatened violence and disorder.

Concord, Sept. 6.—Concord and Kannapolis, local points of the operations of the Canon chain of textile mills, resembled an armed camp today as two military companies, Hornets Nest Riflemen from Charlotte and the Statesville Machine Gun troop of 109 Cavalry patrolled the property of all mills in production and Sheriff Ray Hoover increased the numerical strength of his deputies to 99 men.

Peaceful picketing by striking textile workers, who today entered the fourth day of the national strike called by the United Textile Workers of America, continued to be concentrated on the mills in operation here, and the day passed as other days—without any disorder or violence.

Lawrence Speaks of Law Observance

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6.—Cruising pickets will continue their work of closing cotton textile mills in an orderly manner and will observe the law in all respects, asserted Roy R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, and C. M. Fox, chairman of the State strike committee, in a joint statement issued at the strike headquarters here at midnight.

The statements of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Fox follows in full:

"The textile strike is progressing satisfactorily in North Carolina. Several thousand additional workers left their jobs and joined the strikers today (Thursday). The State headquarters and the local union have exhausted their supply of membership application blanks and have telegraphed national headquarters for 15,000 additional application forms.

"The calling out of the troops has not in any way dampened the ardor of the strikers. In fact, many of those who are still working in mills have indicated their resentment as a result of the presence of the troops. We have reports that employers are using the presence of the troops to coerce and intimidate unorganized workers;

in some instances indicating to them that they must stay on their jobs or else they will never be allowed to work in their mills again.

"However, the more than 215,000 organized workers in our State are indignant at the Governor bowing to the dictation of the cotton mill barons in North Carolina. Troops have been sent into communities on the most flimsy excuses where absolutely no trouble has been in evidence. Workers have been arrested and thrown into jail at several places, charged with trespassing, and bonds were fixed at \$100 each or more."

Sheriff Arrests Pickets

Lincolnton, N. C., Sept. 6.—Late yesterday Sheriff Forney Reinhardt launched a campaign against pickets in Lincoln County, North Carolina. He arrested 70 men in his first skirmish, charged them with trespassing, and promised to clear all pickets from mill property if he could get enough men.

Thirty-four members of a flying squadron which closed several High Point mills Wednesday remained in jail here yesterday, charged with trespass. They failed to make bond. Among them was Alton Lawrence, secretary of the Socialist party in North Carolina.

Troops Protect Workers

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6.—Many mills closed in Georgia during the day, while others were able to resist picketing efforts. More than half the State's 60,000 workers were believed idle. Unlike Wednesday, disorders were only minor.

Workers at Danville, Va., worked behind lines of armed guards after reports were received that the Burlington flying squadron might include that city in its itinerary, along with Greensboro, 70 miles away.

All was quiet in Alabama. Some mills reopened after strenuous picketing Wednesday, but the State strike list still stood near the 15,000 mark—half of the total employed.

A "flying squadron" of about 200 pickets said to be from Rock Hill unit was blocked at Chester, S. C., by officers and three National Guard companies. Baldwin, Eureka and Springstein units all are heavily guarded. Three companies of National Guardsmen are here.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6.—Company 5, 120th Infantry, arrived here tonight and immediately assigned men to guard Tolar Hart, Faytex and Rockfish Mills. The arrival of the National Guardsmen followed clashes of strikers with Fayetteville police and with sheriffs' officers. A crowd of strikers this morning refused to allow the owner of Lakeview Mill, R. L. Huffines, Jr., and Superintendent A. L. Burnet to enter.

The strikers twice cut the lines, which were twice repaired by linemen. The second time the crowd refused to allow the linemen to repair the damage until Sheriff H. McGeachy and deputies arrived and with drawn guns compelled them to stand back.

Lincolnton, Sept. 6.—Fifty deputy sheriffs were guarding the Lincoln County jail tonight after reports received by local officers that a "flying squadron" of union strikers was coming here to raid the jail and release 51 strikers who were arrested this afternoon.

More Flying Squadrons

Burlington, Sept. 6.—All cotton, silk and rayon mills of Alamance County, except the Sellars Mill at Saxapa-

haw, have been closed last night and today by flying squadrons of striking textile employees, said to have originated "on the grounds," instead of coming in from other sections. Hosiery mills have not been molested thus far.

York, S. C., Sept. 5.—A flying squadron of about 200 strikers, said to be principally from Gastonia, visited the Cannon Manufacturing Company here this afternoon but they were not successful in closing the mills. They found the gates of the heavy wire fence around the plant locked and did not attempt to force an entrance. They stayed around for an hour and then left hurriedly in a rain.

"We will close it when we come back," shouted one of the strikers as they left.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 6.—An early morning sortie by a flying squadron of Fall River strikers carried between 300 and 500 militant workers over the Rhode Island line. They quickly formed picket lines about the King Philip Mill, but a few minutes later local police were embroiled with them and it took a detachment of State police, equipped with steel helmets and formidable looking night sticks, to clarify the situation.

Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 7.—At South Gastonia, where it had been rumored that trouble might be expected between visiting strikers and operatives who had expressed a desire to be permitted to return to work, no developments in the strike situation were reported. Mill owners claimed 95 per cent of the operatives wanted to work, but this claim was vigorously disputed by union representatives.

Lawrence Protests Troops

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 7.—R. R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, issued a statement in which he said:

"The mill management, through consent of the Governor, is using the taxpayers' money to break the strike.

"The Governor, through his good offices, should correct such slave-driving tactics, protect the right of strike and the right of picketing. He should use all means at his command to protect the defenseless workers from the high powered rifles of the moneyed interests and the unlawful tactics that are being resorted to."

Governor Ehringhaus, in answer to what he termed "this criticism," issued the following statement:

"The Governor has neither forgotten nor violated any promise made to R. R. Lawrence (president of the State Federation of Labor) nor broken faith with labor.

"The Governor's message to Mr. Lawrence, both telephoned and telegraphed at midday Wednesday, distinctly warned that assurance of discontinuance of disorders, intimidations and violence by flying squadrons must be given or action would be taken that day.

"Mr. Lawrence had previously been advised that these must not continue and urged to prevent such occurrences which would necessitate calling out the military. Notwithstanding this warning and appeal they continued in large numbers throughout Wednesday afternoon and evening.

"The rights of strikers are being respected by the military and it has not been used to break any strike. We will continue, however, to protect against forced shutdowns and the prevention of laboring men to work peacefully as well as the right to picket peacefully is entitled to protection, and the rights of employees not on strike are just as sacred as the rights of those who are striking.

"Troops have been sent only at the request and in the aid of local civil authorities to preserve order and to



Like a football team at kick-off time . . .

the Houghton Line covers

the field . . .

At the shrill signal of the referee's whistle, eleven men spring forward, tense, eager, each trained to do his part. The crowd is on edge, the moment dramatic, the game is on!

As in football, so it is with a "team" such as Houghton has in the textile industry—a group of products each ready to do its job thoroughly, economically and efficiently. . .

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Write to 240 W. Somerset St., Phila., for data on any of these products.

protect citizens in their rights, and hundreds of laboring men have petitioned the Governor's office for this protection.

Gorman and Perkins

Washington, Sept. 9.—With his associates, Francis J. Gorman went at once from the Winant Board meeting to confer with Secretary Perkins and later with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

He made it plain that co-operation with the board by no means meant an end of the strike.

Gorman was accompanied to the Labor Department, where the board was hastily installed, by Emil Rieve and Abraham Binns, both members of the general strike committee. They told the board that primarily the union asked:

Recognition of the United Textile Workers as the implement of collective bargaining.

A 30-hour work week with no reduction in the total pay now received for 40 hours.

Elimination of the "stretch-out"—increased duties for each worker—through a limitation on the machine load of each employee.

Other Unions To Help

Washington, Sept. 7.—A general mobilization of the forces and resources of organized labor behind the still-growing textile strike was ordered tonight, while a presidential board sought to restore peace to conflict-torn mill towns.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called representatives of 108 international unions to a meeting early next week for a discussion of means of buttressing the textile workers. He denied a general strike was "even under consideration."

Miss Perkins Defends Strikers

Washington, Sept. 7.—Secretary Perkins blamed local authorities for the death of six strikers yesterday, at Honea Path, S. C. She asserted their action in deputizing non-striking workers—unaccustomed to police duty—as mill guards was responsible for the bloodspilling.

"The Honea Path matter is a very dangerous and unfortunate situation," Miss Perkins told newspaper men. "The local authorities apparently deputized a group of workers who did not go on strike.

"This is a very dangerous procedure when there are two parties in a community. To make deputy sheriffs of one party is hazardous to say the least. Such an arrangement is not the way to handle that kind of situation.

"Apparently the shooting was done by people who had no previous police experience and who shot because they were frightened. Fear will make all of us do foolish things at times."

Workers Ask Protection

Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 7.—A delegation of three textile operatives from Gastonia, representing the Hanover Mills, came to Raleigh tonight to lay before the Governor an oral petition of "around 1,500 workers in seven or eight plants" for protection in resuming work in the plants there.

The Governor said they told a story of the flying squadron closing the plants, breaking open a door after it had been locked, and throwing belts off the machines. They brought a letter from Sheriff Robinson of Gaston County,

the Governor said, stating that authorities there could not handle the situation in the event it was decided to reopen the plants.

Governors Answer Critics

Governors of both North Carolina and South Carolina yesterday answered critics of their actions in calling out troops to halt the activities of "flying squadrons" which in many cases had forced entry into mills and physically ejected workers. The Governors said they were acting only to preserve law and order.

Meanwhile, national leaders of the union laid plans for a giant funeral at Honea Path, S. C., at 3 p. m. today for five of the six strikers killed Thursday in a clash with officers and anti-strike employees of the Chiquola Mill.

John Peel, Southern strike director, said Francis Gorman, national director, would speak at the funeral, and that Norman Thomas, head of the Socialist party in the United States, had indicated he might attend.

Strikers Meet the Law

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 7.—Four warrants charging Jones Garner, Dewey Kidd, and Ralph Riddle of Simpsonville with breach of the peace were sworn out by W. A. Johnson, a Dunean Mill worker. Johnson claimed they created a disturbance at his home last night in trying to induce him to join the union. The two Garners were held in jail.

L. M. Hedgepath was sentenced to a \$50 fine or 30 days imprisonment for allegedly cursing officers on duty at Dunean Mills. He remained in jail tonight.

Thelma Chitwood was named in a warrant charging assault and battery with intent to kill Mrs. Willie Batson, a worker at Judson Mills who was struck unconscious Wednesday by a picket's club. Her bond was fixed at \$1,000.

Shelby Pickets At Work

Shelby, N. C., Sept. 7.—Shelby's flying squadron dashed over the country today in holiday spirits, swooping down on Lawndale and Double Shoals several times before veering through Shelby toward Cherryville and Kings Mountain. No violence was reported. At Double Shoals a striker's committee was sent to confer with the mill management, which declined to close. The squadron drove on.

High Point Working

High Point, N. C., Sept. 7.—High Point's 30-odd industrial plants were all operating again today as strike participation waned and a called strike of hosiery workers by the American Federation Hosiery Workers failed to bring workers from their jobs. Reopened plants attracted larger forces than they did yesterday, and this morning the two remaining closed plants received in one instance an entire force and in the other a majority of those employed.

At several plants persons who were out with the strikers appeared to ask their jobs back, and arrangements were made for them to report as usual Monday morning.

More Mills Reopen

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 7.—Four Cumberland County textile mills reopened here today under national guard protection in a quiet situation with no pickets visible.

PROFITS IN POWER

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You're watching Overhead, Sales and Manufacturing Costs—Watch Your Power

EVERY TEXTILE PLANT is in the "power business" no matter whether it buys power or generates it within the plant.

Inevitably its profit . . . or loss . . . in the use of power is bound to show up in the balance sheet—often as an important factor in the final showing of profit or loss.

Everywhere textile mills—some belatedly—are recognizing this fact. And also the fact that correct lubrication, without a cent of capital investment—and often with a substantial saving in the cost of lubrication itself—may effect a substantial reduction in power cost.

From the complete Socony-Vacuum line, users find they can choose the most economical lubricant for every type of service.

From the application of these products they achieve direct savings in power, indirect savings through fewer shutdowns, additional savings through increased production and, withal, actual savings in the cost of lubrication itself.

We cannot too strongly call attention to the direct relation between correct lubrication and power consumption. Whenever you are ready to go into this question, let us discuss it with you.



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\$1965 saved yearly by Gargoyle Velocite and Vactra Oils in one mill operating 50,000 cotton spindles and 600 looms . . . a 10% reduction in kw. hr. consumption in another mill . . . \$4925 in power saved yearly in another. A decrease in the electrical power consumption of from 6% to 13% on various types of machines for another company.

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The Faytex reopened with more workers on the job than needed, while other plants operating normally were the Tolar-Hart-Holt Hope No. 4, and Lake View. Three plants remained closed however.

Mills Seek Protection

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Determined to open a number of mills on Monday, employers devoted the week-end to increasing protective measures. Labor accepted their challenge by increasing the scope of the walkout.

Francis Gorman called out all workers in the upholstery, drapery, carpet, rug, pile fabric, plush and velvet plants. An additional call to hosiery workers not operating under union contracts was issued tonight.

Gorman told newspaper men the United Textile Workers Union would not consent to arbitration until all the mills were closed as he and other leaders of the strike were anxious that the ensuing negotiations be conducted "in an atmosphere of peace."

The Strike in New England

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 8.—Small walkouts increased the strike total to 147,000 in New England. The Saylesville Finishing Company at Saylesville, R. I., one of the largest in the territory, operated today and had no trouble.

Union leaders announced that 1,000 pickets would be on hand Monday and the company replied that a deadline would be established about the property and maintained by guards. Deputies and strikers clashed twice there yesterday.

At Fall River, Mass., Marion S. Bishop invoked a law enacted at the last session of the Massachusetts legislature forbidding the employment in labor disputes of guards not licensed two months prior to the inception of the dispute.

Bishop sought to apply this statute to the Mount Hope Finishing Company at Dighton, near Fall River, where barricades have been erected and pickets successfully barred from the plant. It has 1,000 employees.

Union officials claimed increasing strength in Holyoke, Mass., asserting silk and rayon workers were joining the organization in large numbers. They predicted 4,000 operatives would be union members there by the middle of next week.

Employees Demand Right To Work

Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 8.—With dramatic mass seriousness and countenances marked with determination, 1,500 non-union employees of the Loray Mill forced from work Tuesday by union pickets, descended on the city hall and court house this afternoon and demanded protection to enable them to return safely to their work—and, pending the guarantee of that protection, food to feed the mouths of their families.

They came first to the city hall. They packed the small city courtroom to capacity, and overflowing into the corridors, down the steps, and into the yard outside.

Mayor E. B. Denny heard the demands of leaders of the delegation and in a ringing speech promised to do everything humanly possible to meet them.

The delegation proceeded next to the county court house and presented the same demand for protection to Sheriff Clyde Robinson, through their spokesman, J. D. McCollough, of the carding department of the Loray Mill.

Sinewy and shirt-sleeved, McCollough was possessed of tremendous sincerity, if not of oratorical training.

"We are here," he said "not merely to ask for protection, but to demand it. My wife and two babies are hungry. I have worked all my life, and am strong and healthy and willing to work now, but I want my wife to be relieved of the fear that I will be mobbed at the mill gate when I try to go to work. Our company's got orders and ready to run as soon as we can get protection. We don't want trouble. We don't want bloodshed. We don't want to make anybody mad or hurt anybody's feelings. But we want to eat and we want to work. I have supported myself through honest work all my life. And in all my life, today was the first time I have ever had to beg for something to eat."

At this point, McCollough broke down and wept audibly. Many in the delegation also wept.

Labor Makes "Peace" Move

Washington, Sept. 8.—Labor abruptly submitted the first peace proposal of the great textile strike tonight and "challenged" the mill owners to accept it.

With both sides preparing for a grim and crucial test of strength on Monday, Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, called for arbitration, with all mills to be closed during the negotiations, and strikers and employers bound in advance to abide by the result.

"I come now to the most important announcement that has been made since the strike began," he said in a speech. "We have demonstrated that we can stop the wheels of the textile industry in wool and worsted, cotton and silk."

"The mills are closed. We can keep them closed indefinitely. There is no doubt about that."

"Every conflict ends in peace. Peace must come to the textile industry. We now propose that peace formula."

"We propose that the present Presidential Board become a board of arbitration. We propose that arbitration begin not later than Monday, September 10, 1934. We propose that both sides agree to accept the findings of the arbitration."

"We propose that meanwhile all mills in all branches of the industry remain closed. If the employers, as employers, through their various associations, agree to arbitration, then we propose that our members picket all mills and guard them against damage."

Hosiery Strike Called

Washington, Sept. 8.—The national executive board of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers tonight called a strike of all workers in that industry where no contractual relations exist between employees and employers.

Wednesday midnight was the time for the walkout.

The strike order was estimated to affect 85,000 workers in 12 states.

Hosiery Workers Refuse

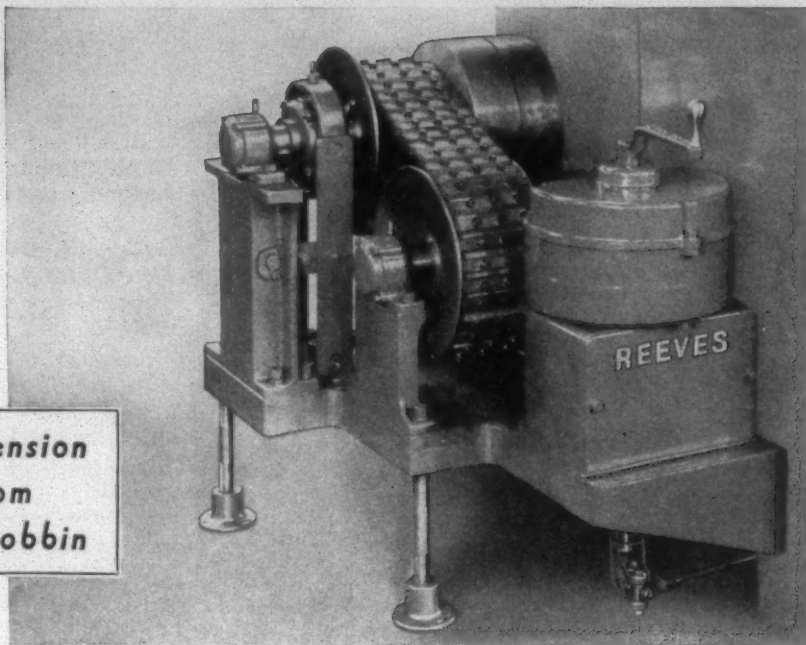
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9.—No walkout of hosiery workers in the four mills in Charlotte in response to the strike called in the industry last night is expected by officials of local mills, they said last night.

As far as it could be learned, local hosiery operatives are well satisfied with existing conditions. Few, if any, employees are unionized, and the union does not have any contracts with the mill managements at the local mills.

NEW REEVES Variable Speed SPINNING FRAME DRIVE

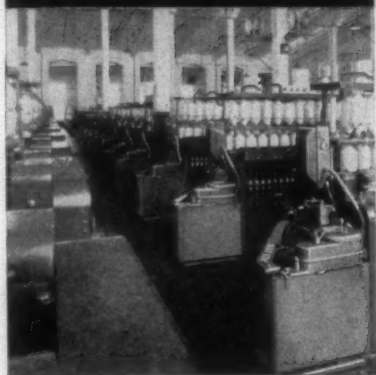
Latest addition to REEVES line of Variable Speed Control Units provides automatic regulation of belt-driven spinning frames—each frame controlled individually, taking its power from overhead motor or line-shaft.

*Insures Even Tension
On Yarn from
Empty to Full Bobbin*



New Belt-driven Unit with Cover Guard Removed

IMPROVED INDIVIDUAL MOTOR DRIVE



Typical Mill Installation

AUTOMATIC speed regulation—long desired for Spinning Frames—became a reality when the REEVES Variable Speed Spinning Frame Drive was introduced two years ago. Now this Individual Drive tested in hundreds of installations—improved and refined—is demonstrating its sensitive and dependable control in an increasing number of mills. May be installed on old or new Frames. Uses any standard motor, old or new. Requires no more space than a standard Spinning Frame motor with multiple V-belts or enclosed chain drive.

THIS new design is another important development by REEVES to effect better spinning conditions through automatic control of yarn tension from empty to full bobbins.

The many advantages made possible by the REEVES Individual Motor Spinning Frame Drive are secured with this new belt-driven unit—an even yarn tension and twist, more uniform yarn size, less end breakage, greater elasticity, production increase, and immediate changes in speed—when changing yarn sizes—without loss of production.

As on the REEVES Individual Motor Drive, there are two types of Automatic Control—one for filling and combination build and the other for

warp build. Both permit starting at a slow speed on an empty bobbin, gradually increasing speed as the bobbin fills, running at high speed in the center and slowly decreasing during the last of the doff. ANY low or high between the limits of the DRIVE may be obtained as well as ANY rate of increasing or decreasing.

This new belt-driven Unit is easily installed. Bolts directly to the spinning frame, making a rigid, positive compact and sturdy drive of utmost simplicity. Adjustable motor base can be furnished for changing to individual motor drive, when desired. Write today for new folder, giving complete details of construction and operation.

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VARIABLE SPEED TRANSMISSION

The most widely used unit for sensitive variable speed control in the textile industry is the REEVES Variable Speed Transmission. From 38 years' specialized experience in speed control engineering, we have developed a complete line of variable speed drives—units in a wide range of proved designs, sizes, controls and speed ratios to meet every textile requirement. What machines in your plant need a wider range of speed selectivity? Our engineers will show, without obligation, how easily these machines may be REEVES-equipped for infinite speed control.



Mills Plan To Reopen

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9.—Scores of mills have announced they will arrange with authorities for sufficient protection to assure their workers of safe conduct into the work-rooms Monday, at which time they expected to learn just how many of their employees were union sympathizers and just how many were away from their jobs through fear of disturbance if they sought to work.

Union leaders are aware of the situation, and are busily mobilizing their flying squadrons, which forced close-downs in more than 100 plants last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

At Greenwood, S. C., mass meeting, speeches bristled with denunciation of Governor Blackwood for attempting to halt the flying squadrons, and J. A. Frier, President of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, said "The automobiles will roll again next week."

Just what effect a hosiery strike call would have on approximately 30,000 workers in the industry in the Carolinas was problematical.

A local call issued in High Point several days ago brought practically no response from the 7,000 workers there.

An epochal foot-note in the textile industry's history was written at Glover, N. C., yesterday when the Minette Weaving and Dyeing plant signed a closed shop contract with the United Textile Workers Union and was allowed to reopen.

The little plant employs only 75 men, and has had none too many orders in the past few years, but it became the first cotton textile plant in the South to agree to work with the union.

Unions Make Ridiculous Claims

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 9.—The statement released jointly by R. R. Lawrence and C. M. Fox, strike leader, last night follows in full:

"The end of the first week of the strike finds our forces in an impregnable position with the mill owners fighting with their backs to the wall. The textile workers of the Carolinas have demonstrated to the world the stuff they are made of. Fully 80 per cent of them have responded to the strike call of the United Textile Workers of America, which has now amply proved to the government and people of the United States that it is the rightful representative of the textile workers in the South, as well as in the North.

"The unjustified and provocative intervention of the Governor of North Carolina in the strike by calling out the national guard has served only to emphasize our strength. Not a union man has gone back to work, despite this act of intimidation. On the very day that the militia took up its posts at places where the mill owners commanded their presence, we added at least 15,000 to our ranks in this state alone.

"Our lines are holding fast and in step with our brothers and sisters of the entire South and of the North we go forward to victory."

Strike Leaders Defiant

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 10.—Southern strike leaders last night called on all Southern members of organized labor to lend their support to the general textile strike, and announced defiance of Governor Ibra C. Blackwood's pronouncement against "flying squadrons" in South Carolina.

In a statement at Greenville, S. C., Southern strike headquarters, George L. Gooze of Atlanta, Southern direc-

tor of the American Federation of Labor, asked organized labor throughout the area for "all possible support" that can be given "without joining the strike."

A statement from Southern headquarters said Governor Blackwood's proclamation against "unlawful obstructions and assemblages" to disperse by noon yesterday or face a declaration of a state of insurrection, would not cause flying squadrons to cease visiting mill after mill in South Carolina, a stronghold of strike resistance.

Socialists Aid Union

High Point, Sept. 9.—Alton Lawrence, secretary of the North Carolina Socialist Party, was released from jail here today on cash bond provided by friends.

Previously Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, had telegraphed bond for Lawrence's release, but police detained the Socialist leader, they said, upon advice of the prosecuting attorney because signature and certification were lacking.

Lawrence, 22-year-old graduate of the University, was arrested Wednesday with 33 others on a charge of trespass when a flying squadron attempted to close the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mill plant here.

Nineteen of the 34 were given 30-day road sentences when arraigned Saturday in municipal court. The remainder, including Lawrence, requested jury trials, which were set for October 2nd.

More Plants Reopen

Forest City, Sept. 9.—Despite rumors of flying squadrons and a week-end of planning for greater activities on the part of strikers for the coming week, three more plants will reopen for operations in Rutherford County tomorrow morning. These are the Grace Mill at Rutherfordton, the Alexander Manufacturing Company, near here, while the Florence Mills have called in about 100 men to install new machinery. With the reopening of these plants, eleven out of the fifteen in the county will be operating, six at Spindale, two at Rutherfordton, and the Forest City, Alexander and Ellenboro mills.

Refuse Union Offer

Washington, Sept. 9.—Capital emphatically rejected labor's proposal for a truce in the textile industry tonight, questioned the authority of the unions to speak for the workers and received in reply a confident assertion that they were ready to prove their representation by elections.

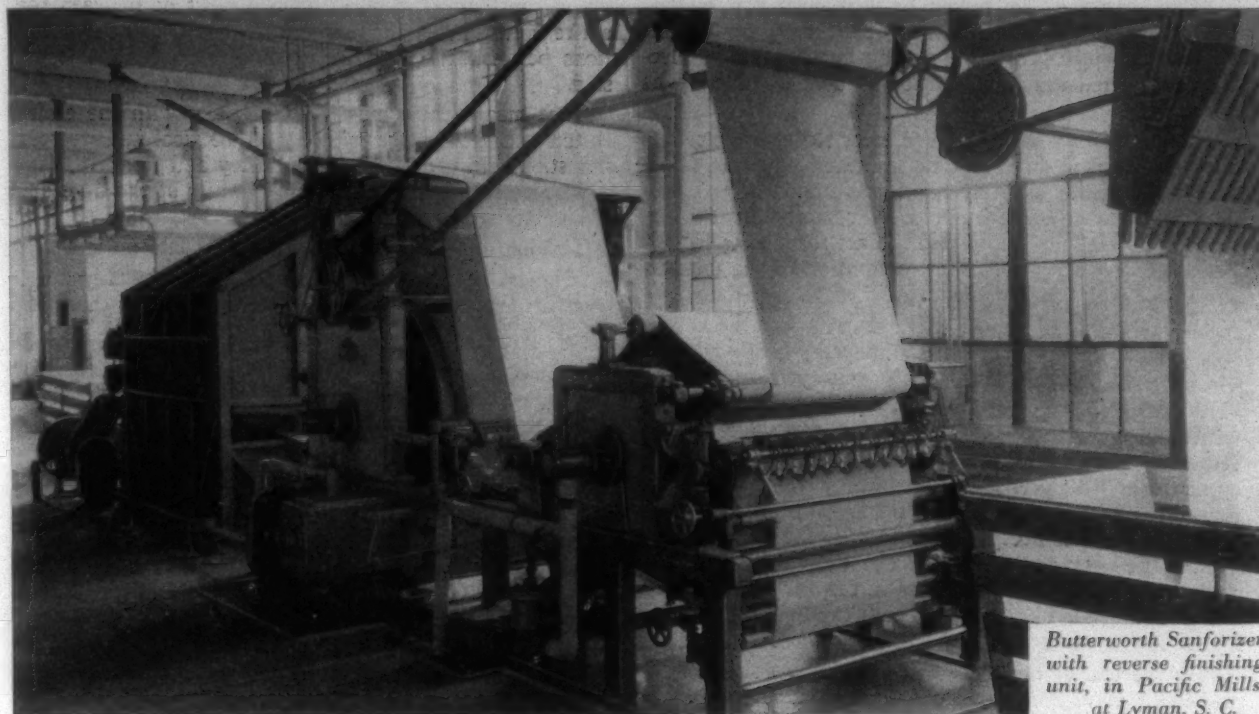
This impasse was reached on the eve of what both sides expect to prove a climactic test of the strike's strength and efficacy. Mill owners were determined to open a large number of strike-closed plants tomorrow, and the strikers equally determined to keep them tightly shut down.

The peace proposal in question was offered by Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader. He proposed the presidential mediation board constitute itself a board of arbitration, that both factions agree in advance to abide by its decisions and that all mills throughout the industry be closed during the negotiations.

"Can the public regard these as serious proposals?" retorted George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute. "I believe it will conclude that they are of a character which makes them utterly impossible from every standpoint."

He asserted that any arbitration must be between the owners and workers of individual mills, and that stopping

Butterworth Reverse Finishing Unit can be furnished for any Sanforizer...



Butterworth Sanforizer with reverse finishing unit, in Pacific Mills, at Lyman, S. C.

...gives finish to back of fabric

And speaking of Butterworth Sanforizers look at this list of concerns that has installed them.

EVERY...

Sanforizer should have a Butterworth Clip Expander.

It feeds fabric straight into the finishing machine and aids the cutter by assuring even selvages.

Our engineering department is at your service to discuss any individual question relative to finishing your fabrics.

Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C.
The Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lindale, Ga.
Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Maine
Delta Finishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, Lanett, Ala.
North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.
Ramapo Finishing Corp., Sloatsburg, N. Y.
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.
Fair Forest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Robertson Bleachery & Dye Works, New Milford, Conn.
Summerdale Dye & Finishing Co., Holmesburg, Pa.
Lowell Bleachery, St. Louis, Mo.
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.
Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.
Martin Dyeing & Finishing Co., Bridgeton, N. J.
Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.

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all machinery during arbitration would mean "that several hundred thousand workers who, according to impartial press reports, are at work shall be arbitrarily" deprived of employment.

"Can employers be forced to deal with a particular labor organization on behalf of their employees when these same employees have not by membership or election authorized that organization to deal for them?" he asked.

Although Sloan had agreed to meet tomorrow morning with the arbitration board, he indicated any sort of an agreement before Tuesday night was impossible. Tuesday, he meets with a manufacturers' committee. Tonight he said he was "not authorized" to act for employers but would proceed with "orderly presentation of the facts to the President's board of inquiry."

To Francis J. Gorman's offer was attached the condition that all mills throughout the industry be closed during the negotiations and that both employers and unions agree in advance to abide by the results.

"We propose that the present Presidential board become a board of arbitration," Gorman said last night in an address. "We propose that arbitration begin not later than Monday, September 10, 1934. We propose that both sides agree to accept the findings of the arbitration."

Over the week-end, the strike call was extended to include hosiery workers, employees in carpet, plush, velvet and pile fabric mills. This left only the Silk and Rayon Dyers Union unaffected by the general textile walkout.

"By the end of the week now opening we shall in all probability have every division of the great textile industry closed," Gorman said tonight in a formal statement.

Lawrence Still Talking

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 9.—R. R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, tonight dispatched a telegram to Governor Ehringhaus in which he said troops are being utilized about mills where employees voluntarily struck.

Lawrence's telegram said soldiers have been deployed to mills "where there has been absolutely no manifestation of disorder."

"Picketing activities have been left in the hands of local strike organizations. We have, however, sought to impress upon them that these activities must not be accompanied by violence. Peaceful picketing, as you know, has been held by the courts of our nation as entirely legal.

"Finding themselves confronted by an overwhelming display of solidarity on the part of the workers the mill owners have now resorted to the use of force and violence as witness the wanton killing of six strikers in South Carolina to try to break the strike front. To lend respectability to this effort they have obtained from you the order calling out the National Guard.

Extend "Arbitration" Offer

Washington, Sept. 10.—Textile strike leaders extended their arbitration offer for 24 hours tonight, while the presidential mediation board, assertedly hopeful, prepared for a general conference with embattled cotton mill owners.

"In order to support the President's board, our proposal for arbitration is extended 24 hours, or until 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, tomorrow afternoon," said Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader.

The offer, already rejected by the industry, was that

the mediation board arbitrate the dispute with both sides bound in advance to abide by the results, all mills to be closed during the negotiations.

To this Gorman tonight added another condition, that when a settlement is undertaken it must be between the entire industry and the union. There will be no negotiations between the organization and individual mills, he said.

That means there must be settlement with the entire cotton textile industry, with the entire wool and worsted industry, with the entire silk industry and so on. There will be no settlement mill by mill in any of the divisions of the industry.

Turning to the strike situation in the field he said:

"The strike lines tonight are tighter than they have been at any time; 30 mills are closed tonight that had not been closed before."

5,000 Return To Work

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 10.—Five thousand textile workers, filing through lines of heavily armed soldiers and special guards, returned to their jobs in the two Carolinas yesterday as 53 strike-closed mills reopened.

Flying squadrons of unionists, called out to combat wholesale reopening plans, made little resistance as the workers returned to their posts, confining themselves to statements of their case. They planned an intensive organization campaign for the next few days, as opposed to the force-out system followed last week.

Strike Losing Ground

Kings Mountain, Sept. 10.—Despite the presence here of a flying squadron from Shelby early this morning none of the 11 Kings Mountain mills continued in operation today.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 10.—Six weeks old strike at Spofford Mills ends, about half employees signing pledge to work. Picketing continues.

Morganton, Sept. 10.—The Alpine Cotton Mill here, employing 200, reopened today after being closed since Wednesday in fear of violence from textile strikers.

High Point, Sept. 10.—Two hundred hosiery workers at the Slane and Amos Mills here today refused to work under the protection of guards placed at each mill by Sheriff Joe Phipps. The men returned to work, however, after the guards had been removed.

Ware Shoals, S. C., Sept. 10.—Flying squadron splits up and heads for other towns after National Guard officers refuse admission to mill grounds. No disturbances.

Kings Mountain, N. C., Sept. 10.—Militiamen "ease" flying squadron out of town with no disorder. All mills running.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 10.—Three small mills reopen at St. Pauls with aid of Guardsmen.

Charlotte, Sept. 10.—Three small Mecklenburg plants reopen.

Chester, S. C., Sept. 10.—Baldwin Mills, Eureka Mills and Springstein Mills here, Captain Elliott White Springs, (Continued on Page 51)

PERSONAL NEWS

T. C. Cox has resigned as president of the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C., to devote his entire time to his other business interests. He will be succeeded by L. D. Rivers, who will also continue to serve as president of the West Knitting Company.

Max Howe, who has been in charge of the water department of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co., has resigned to become superintendent of the water works department for the town of Chester.

J. C. Strowd, of Darlington, S. C., has become overseer of carding at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C.

E. L. King, of Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala., has accepted a position as instructor in the carding and spinning department at the Textile School of N. C. State College, Raleigh.

E. J. Walden, formerly superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga., has accepted a position with the National Wholesale Company, Nashville, Tenn., as sales manager for the State of Alabama. He will make headquarters in Anniston.

J. F. Turner, president of the Turner Manufacturing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., manufacturers of uniforms and handkerchiefs, was in Charlotte this week for a sales conference with T. R. Wert, South Carolina representative for the company, and H. A. Haynes, the South Carolina representative.

John F. Schenck, Jr., treasurer and superintendent of the Lily Mill & Power Co., of Shelby, has been granted a patent for a machine that will simultaneously apply labels to the ends of the spools of thread. The Lily Mill & Power Co. manufactures sewing thread which has a nation-wide distribution. Mr. Schenck has devised a machine that will facilitate the application of labels to the spools. His father, John F. Schenck, Sr., of Lawn-

OBITUARY

W. H. DABBS

The hundreds of friends of Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky), of the staff of the Textile Bulletin, will learn with much regret of the death of her husband, W. H. Dabbs.

Mr. Dabbs, who had been in ill health for some months, but who lately showed much improvement, died suddenly in Liberty, S. C., while he and Mrs. Dabbs were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bobo.

Mr. Dabbs was 64 years of age. Funeral services were held in Charlotte and interment was at his former home near Wadesboro.

J. W. BROWN

Belmont, N. C.—Joe W. Brown, overseer of the card room of the Climax Mill here, died at 10:30 Tuesday morning at his home here.

Mr. Brown is survived by his wife and five children: Bains and Lawrence Brown, Mrs. Raymond Ranger, Mrs. A. A. Johnson and Miss Daisy Brown, all of Belmont, Duncan Brown, a brother, of Belmont, and two other brothers in Florida also survive.

Frederick Jackson Retires

Frederick Jackson, of Charlotte, for many years one of the best known textile machinery representatives in the South, is retiring from active service this week after almost thirty years' service with the Universal Winding Company.

News of his retirement is not only received with much interest, but will be the occasion of much regret among his large number of friends in the mills upon whom he has called regularly over a long period of years.

Mr. Jackson not only built up a reputation as an ex-



FREDERICK JACKSON

cellent salesman, but was also able to be of much service to the mills because of his technical knowledge of mill operations, particularly in his own field.

Prior to joining Universal Winding he had much experience in cotton mills, particularly in yarn processing plants. He began with Universal as a mechanic in their shops and received steady promotion which brought him South 27 years ago as Southern representative for the company. Since then he has done splendid sales, promotion

and technical work for his organization and is credited with being very influential in the introduction of improved winding methods in Southern mills.

Several years ago Mr. Jackson was presented with a handsome gold medal marking the end of 25 years' meritorious service with Universal Winding Company. Officials of the company had many expressions of appreciation for his work as his retirement was made known.

Mr. Jackson is particularly proud of two interesting facts in connection with his long service record. The first is that over a period of thirty years, he never lost a day from work on account of illness. The second is that during that time officials of the company never had reason to "put him on the carpet."

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will spend the winter in Florida and probably return to Charlotte in the spring.

Win Ejection Suits

Gastonia, N. C.—About sixty out of eight-seven ejection suits started some days ago by the Manville-Jenckes Corporation against tenants of the corporation's dwellings in the West Gastonia section have been disposed of. The rest of the number originally instituted went off the docket, attributed to the defendants voluntarily removing or for other causes were not called to trial. In all the cases the corporation got judgment against the defendants. The last of these cases were disposed of the past week before Magistrate J. White Ware, many of the cases being consolidated.

Work Assignment Involves Consideration Of Task Imposed As Well As Machine Load

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Winant Board, dealing with the work load in cotton textile mills, are discussed in a statement prepared by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and issued by W. M. McLaurine, secretary. The point is brought out that the recommendations of the Board do not attempt to "fix" the machine load, but rather seek to limit the task prescribed to individual workers. It is also emphasized in the statement that the wide variety of manufacturing conditions and the wide deviations in the capacity of the individual are vital factors in any consideration of work assignment. The statement follows:

ANALYZES REPORT

Ordinarily the public is not interested in industrial problems and least of all controversial problems, but since the cotton textile industry is one of the chief industries of the South and has recently been through a period of extreme industrial strife, the issues are still fresh and there remains a question in the minds of the public as to the truthfulness of the charges and the final settlement.

The Winant Board's report on handling one of the charges, excessive work load or labor task, contained certain paragraphs which were ambiguous and had a tendency to "freeze progress" or at least "freeze" work assignment until February 1, 1935, at which time the committee on code amendment on this subject will submit its final recommendation.

The interim amendment now adopted and known as Section XVII is as follows:

"The Textile Labor Relations Board shall appoint a cotton textile work assignment board to be composed of an impartial chairman, one representative of the employers subject to the code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry, and one representative of the employees in that industry.

"In order to provide opportunity to develop a sound method and adequate organization for the regulation of work assignments, no employer prior to February 1, 1935, shall make any change in work assignment of any class of employees which shall increase the effort required over that prevailing on September 21, 1934.

NO INCREASE IN LOOMS

"During this period the number of looms, frames or other machines required to be tended by any class of employees shall not be increased where the character of the raw material, yarn, construction of cloth, preparatory processes, type of equipment used, or character of finish or put-up, is not changed. Where such changes do occur the number of machines tended by such employees may be increased or decreased in such manner as will not increase the amount of effort required of the worker.

"Where, during the period above referred to, a mill resumes manufacture of any specific product which it has made within six months prior to September 21, 1934, and where the conditions of manufacture enumerated in the preceding paragraph are not changed, then the work

load formerly used on such product shall be the guide in determining the proper work assignment.

"Where on September 21, 1934, a new style of yarn or cloth or any other new type of product was in the course of introduction, or is thereafter during the period above referred to introduced into a mill or finishing plant, a tentative work load may be established during the period of determining a proper work load in accordance with the foregoing principles.

"Prior to February 1, 1935, on petition of any employee or employer affected, or his representative, or on its own motion, the cotton textile work assignment board may investigate any work assignment which has been increased since July 1, 1933, at any mill and the mill shall show the reasons for such increase.

MAY REQUIRE CUT

"If after hearing the board finds such assignment requires excessive effort, it may require its reduction accordingly.

"The cotton textile work assignment board shall have authority to appoint district impartial chairmen and such other agents as it may select and to issue rules and regulations to carry out the foregoing provisions of this section.

"The cotton textile work assignment board shall, subject to instructions of the President, make a study of actual operations in representative plants and report to the President as to a permanent plan for regulation of work assignments in the industry."

This amendment puts the work load in the proper light. Labor leaders and propagandists have proclaimed the increase in number of machines handled over former operations as a fact for evidence of "stretch-out." They have said that the increase, for example, from 20 machines to 40 or even 60 machines is "awful" and the public not knowing facts, has been disturbed about these changes.

These propagandists have said nothing about the new labor saving devices that have been invented and incorporated in the machinery. They have said nothing about improved manufacturing methods and improved management. They have said nothing of the new division of work in which specialization has taken place. In the old days a weaver did practically everything about his loom; now he has a group of assistants that relieve him of everything, except actual weaving.

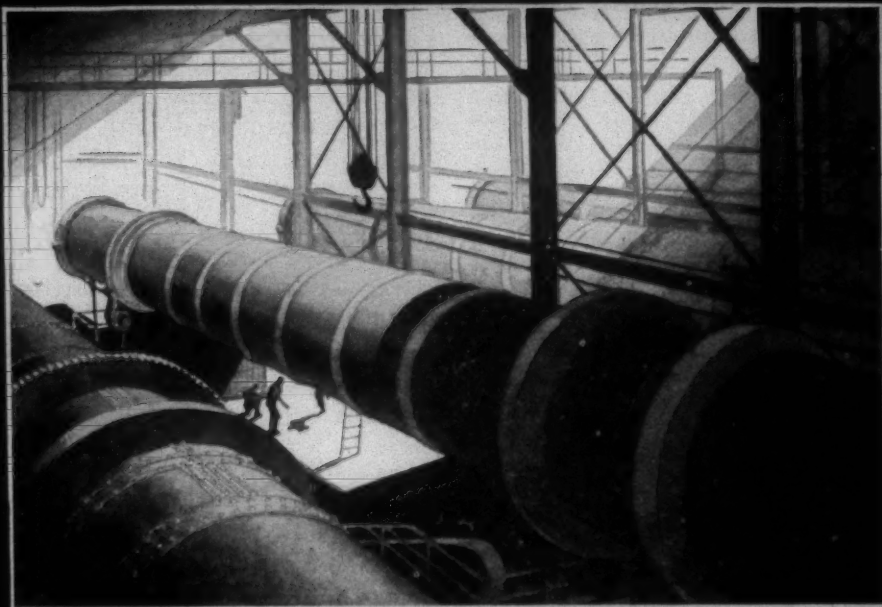
EFFORT REAL TEST

"The number of machines a man attends is not determinative of his load or task. The new amendment changes the idea and emphasis to 'effort'—'man effort' or 'energy,' and this is the real test of a task."

It may be possible for a weaver to have a greater task on 24 looms than another weaver on 100 looms. There are so many factors entering into the picture such as the

(Continued on Page 58)

YOUR ORDERS FOR *Textile specialties* WILL BE



A drawing made at one of our plants by D. Douglass

HANDLED BY EXPERTS

Within our organization is a group that has had more than forty years of experience in the making and servicing of Textile Specialties. Your orders will be handled by this group. Their advice and assistance in solving problems of production are at your disposal. Moreover, we can make quick deliveries on short notice. Our warehouses are located at convenient shipping points throughout the country. One of them, carrying complete stocks of these Textile Specialties, is within easy reach of your plant. For further information regarding these and other Textile

Chemicals get in touch with our nearest district office listed below.

Cream Softeners—25%-50%-75%—Full strengths made from the highest quality Tallow. No fat separation.

Aquasol and Castosol—Grades and strengths of sulphonated castor oil to meet any requirements. High sulphonation. Complete solubility and acid resistance.

No-Odorol and No-Odorol R insure your finishes against rancidity and after-odors.

Solcornol—Low cost, softens, wets out, scours, emulsifies mineral oils and raw oils.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

This Issue 15,700 Copies

WE are printing this week 15,700 copies of the Textile Bulletin which makes this edition the largest in our history.

At the present time we have on our books 6,500 paid subscribers, or an average of approximately five paid subscribers for every cotton mill and knitting mill in the South. That not only shows the reader interest which is accorded the Textile Bulletin, but also assures advertisers the most complete coverage they can get in this field.

Additional copies go each week to exchanges, advertisers, etc., and are not listed as paid circulation.

Mills and individuals have placed orders with us for 8,500 copies of this STRIKE REVIEW NUMBER for purposes of distribution and preservation. One group of mills ordered 1,000 copies for distribution among citizens in their town in order that their public might have the facts relative to the strike.

We intended to have 1,000 copies with which to take care of future orders but a last minute rush has left us with only 300 available and additional orders may take up that small surplus before the issue appears.

In order to cover the demands we are printing 15,700 copies of this issue and even now are doubting if that number will fill the orders.

Every mill should have, at least, one copy of the "Strike Review Number" to file and preserve for future reference.

Thos. F. McMahon, Francis J. Gorman and other strike leaders are now so thoroughly discredited that we doubt if there will soon be another strike of any magnitude, but mill opera-

tives, like other people, have short memories and sooner or later a new gang of racketeers will revive the payment of dues and another strike will come.

The records of the recent strike and the promises and statements made will be invaluable in combatting another movement.

Gorman's Statements

DURING the textile strike Francis J. Gorman had a suite of nine rooms in the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., and one of the rooms was equipped with typewriters, desks, phones and every convenience, including refreshments, for newspaper reporters.

At a certain time each day he would appear and give a statement to the press and unfortunately for him most of his statements are now a matter of record.

It would require too much space to publish even the most amusing of his statements (many of which are published in this issue) but the following are a few examples:

* * *

"Our difficulty has been to keep the men at work even before the strike was called."

* * *

"We are on a strike one million strong and we will meet the employers with folded arms."

* * *

"I predicted a 50 per cent walkout tomorrow (Sept. 3rd) and 85 to 90 per cent by Friday. Just watch the textile centers tomorrow."

* * *

"I will not consent to arbitration until all mills are closed." (Sept. 7th.)

* * *

"By the end of the week now opening we shall have every division of the great textile industry closed." (Sept. 9th.)

* * *

"The fact is that more strikers are out every day." (Sept. 14th.)

* * *

"My ultimatum—that all allied groups will be ordered on strike unless a settlement is reached this week—still stands." (Sept. 18th.)

Union Strength

WHEN Francis J. Gorman and other officials of the United Textile Workers appeared at the recent annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor which was held in California they were given voting strength in proportion to the number of members of their organization.

The records show that the votes awarded them were based on 38,700 textile union members which includes members both in the North and in the South, and as Francis J. Gorman made

no protest, it is to be assumed that the actual number of members in the United Textile Workers is 38,700.

With that admission a matter of record we suggest going through the records of the strike and noting how many times Mr. Gorman claimed a membership of from 300,000 to 500,000 and a few times as high as 600,000.

At the beginning of the strike we asserted that not over 10 per cent of the cotton mill employees were members of the union and the admission made at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor sustains our contention.

We also asserted that not over 5 per cent of the cotton mill employees had any desire to strike and we still believe that except for flying squadrons, intimidation and violence not more than 5 per cent would have left their machines.

The Relief Racket

ONE card which labor union racketeers use to their very good advantage is "relief," or to speak more accurately, "rumors of relief."

While they have seldom, if ever, been known to carry out any of their promises about relief, they know that it is human nature to desire something for nothing, or much for very little, and they play the game with an expertness gained from long experience.

If union organizers could not make mill operatives believe that they would get money and food during a strike there would be few union members and few strikes.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the manner in which the game was played during the recent textile strike.

- (1) Impression of large sum available for relief.

Aug. 18th—James Starr, secretary and treasurer, made the statement in New York that the financial reserve of the United Textile Workers was "less than \$1,000,000," which implied that it was almost \$1,000,000.

- (2) Creating expectation that Government would give money and food to all who joined the strike.

Aug. 20th—Federal Emergency Relief headquarters in Washington, D. C., were induced to deny an alleged report that needy strikers would be denied the relief which was being given other needy persons. This created the impression that relief would be given all strikers.

- (3) Campaign of collections, under implied promises of relief, both through the \$1,000,000 reserve and the Government.

Aug. 22nd—An intensive membership and dues collection drive was made just before the strike. Members were told that unless their dues were paid up-to-date when the strike began they would not receive any relief. Non-members were told that unless they joined and paid the initiation fees they would not receive \$6.00 per week relief and would be without money and food during the strike. This drive added very large sums to the union treasury. Organizers received as commissions a considerable portion of the money collected.

- (4) Creating expectation of relief money being furnished by union members in other industries.

Aug. 25th—Strikers at Shelby, N. C., told that North Carolina's 215,000 union men in other lines (their figures) would furnish financial relief.

- (5) Creating additional impression of Government relief.

Aug. 31st—Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry F. Hopkins induced to say that his department would care for distressed textile strikers unless strike was declared unjustified. Miss Perkins, at the same time, announcing that she refused to rule on the strike.

- (6) Creating impression that American Federation of Labor would furnish relief.

Sept. 7th—William Green, president of American Federation of Labor, induced to announce the calling of a meeting of 108 international unions for a discussion of means of buttressing the textile workers.

- (7) Further stalling about assistance from American Federation of Labor.

Sept. 12th—President Green announced that meeting of 108 unions had been postponed but that they had pledged to send organizers and funds to meet the present needs of the textile strikers.

- (8) Workers instructed how to beg.

Sept. 12th—C. M. Fox announces opening of a commissary at Charlotte and sends out group of strikers to beg money and food from citizens.

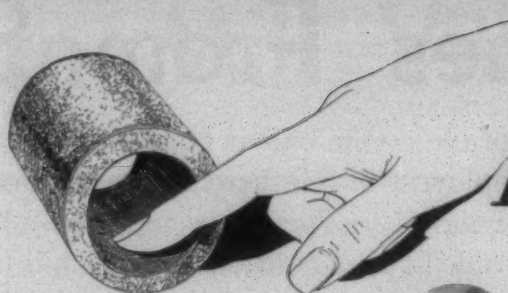
- (9) Gorman aids in stalling.

Sept. 12th—Francis J. Gorman,
(Continued on Page 46)



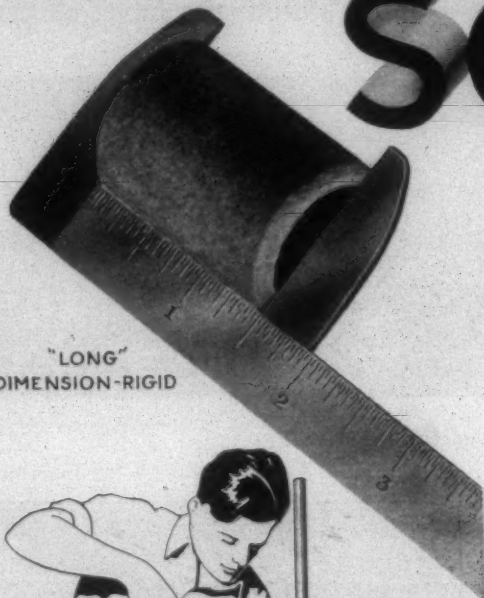
Union Pickets in Front of Offices of Geo. A. Sloan in New York

NEGROES LEAD U.T.W.
ACTIVITIES



GUMMED CLOTH INNER-LINING

Controlled Accuracy in SONOCO CORK COTS

"LONG"
DIMENSION-RIGIDEASIEST TO APPLY
CORK NOT COMPRESSEDUNIFORM DENSITY
MAKES FOR PARALLEL SURFACE

SONOCO COTS are *Re-inforced* to retain uniform density of the cork and the original "long" dimensions of the cot.

The very advantages found in the superior elasticity, cushion qualities and drafting surface of cork, must be controlled to insure machine-like accuracy and precision in cork cots necessary to the most efficient spinning of yarn.

The exclusive and patented SONOCO Re-inforcing Agent (gummed cloth inner-lining) is the practical answer.

This feature gives the required strength to the "long" dimension of the cot. When forcing cot on to metal roll the cork cannot be compressed, with possibility of shortening the cot. Long periods of running will not cause the cot to "spread," or elongate.

And—Simplified and Cheaper roll covering, *original* with SONOCO COTS, is obviously most practical by reason of this same *Re-inforcing* features.



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HARTSVILLE
S. C.

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Garwood, N. J.
Brantford, Ont.

Main Plant and
General Offices:
Hartsville, S. C.

Eastern Sales Offices:
North Avenue
Garwood, N. J.

Scenes From Scenes

Leaders of the textile unions have for years tried to picture the employees of Southern cotton mills as being "downtrodden slaves." They have repeatedly referred to the "intolerable living conditions" of the mill families. They have had much to say of "exploitation" of the workers. These union statements have, as usual, been



Greenhouse and Flower Garden in Mill Village



Mill Cafeteria for Operatives



Mill Swimming Pool



Church At Cotton Mill



Recreation Building

Sern Mill Villages

tries from actual facts, as any one familiar with Southern
as be conditions can testify.

refer The accompanying pictures, selected at random,
familiar visual proof that Southern mill owners have gone
' of long way in adding to the welfare, comfort and enjoy-
al, bent of their people.



Street Scene in Cotton Mill Village



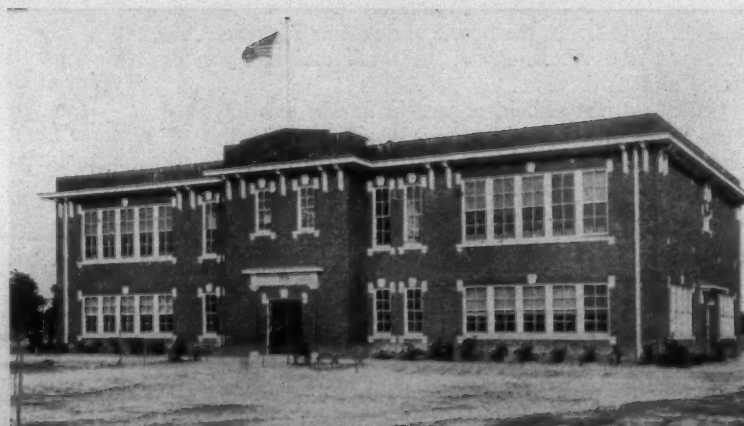
mmine Employees



Day Nursery



tion Employees



Mill Primary School

MILL NEWS ITEMS

COLUMBUS, GA.—All officers and directors of the Eagle & Phenix Mills here were re-elected at a meeting of the stockholders. Officers named include W. C. Bradley, chairman of the board; D. Abbott Turner, president; Frank Bradley, vice-president and general manager; John H. Walton, vice-president, and Cecil C. Willis, secretary and treasurer.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The boards of directors of Glenwood Cotton Mills Company at Easley, S. C., and the Pickens Cotton Mills Company at Pickens, S. C., met at the mill offices and approved quarterly dividends and elected all officers.

The Glenwood Mill recently paid out \$15,060 in dividends, a 2 per cent payment on the capital stock of \$753,000. The Pickens Mill paid \$7,800, a 2 per cent dividend on the capital stock of \$354,000. The boards approved these dividends.

B. F. Hagood was re-elected president of both mills and W. E. Mayes was re-elected secretary.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Joseph R. Morton & Co., new industrial organization formed here, has let a contract for a silk throwing plant carrying an initial investment of \$200,000.

The building, to be placed on a lot west of the city limit of Graham on Highway 62, will be 60 by 228 feet, two stories and a basement, of mill type construction and of approximately 36,000 feet floor space.

Associated with Mr. Morton in the business as stockholders will be the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., and the McEwen Knitting Company, and the first production from the plant will be for these two large local hosiery industries.

BELMONT, N. C.—Stockholders of the Climax Spinning Company and the Majestic Manufacturing Company held the annual meeting at the mill offices. The Majestic Manufacturing Company stockholders met at 2 p. m. Following reports of the secretary and other routine business the old officers were re-elected, as follows: A. G. Linberger, president; R. L. Stowe, vice-president; S. P. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. In addition to these officers the directors elected are A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and W. B. Puett.

The Climax Spinning Company officers are the same as those for the Majestic Manufacturing Company, and in addition to them, the board of directors includes Chas. T. Stowe and W. B. Puett. A small dividend was declared and paid.

Out-of-town stockholders present for the meeting were: Rev. W. J. Boger, of Newton; W. Frank Dowd, J. W. Hastings, W. S. Stultz and J. J. Wooten, of Charlotte; A. A. Farrar, of Mount Holly; R. C. Patrick and H. A. Query, of Gastonia.

DANVILLE, VA.—The board of directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills has declared a 3 per cent dividend on the outstanding 6 per cent preferred stock. It will be paid November 3rd to stockholders of record October 22nd, together with interest of 6 per cent from July 1st when this dividend accrued.

It will mean the distribution of \$230,000 to stockholders who have received no dividend since January 1, 1931.

The resolutions adopted by the directors pointed out that they recognize the necessity of making the first return possible on the money of investors, who have provided the use of funds for several years, making possible the employment of 6,000 persons without making any return on it. The board also took cognizance of the loyalty of the workers during the recent general strike in sticking to their jobs. Expression of such gratitude was ordered posted in the mills at once.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Judge J. H. Clement, at the October term of Stanley County Superior Court here, denied a petition by J. J. Efid, W. T. Efid and W. G. Efid, heirs of the late John S. Efid, textile magnate, which would have required an accounting between the trustees of the estate, Charles A. Cannon, R. L. Smith and the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., as to the management of the affairs of the Efid Manufacturing Company during Mr. Cannon's term as trustee. The plaintiffs in the action, which was instituted several months ago, contended that Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills Company, had handled the estate in such a manner as to bring profit to himself and at the expense of the Efid Manufacturing Company. It was alleged that through the Cannon chain of mills, of which he was the head, and which served as selling agents for the local company and as cotton buyers, that he had been able to make profits for his companies, in violation of the statute forbidding a trustee to profit by the execution of his trust.

YORK, S. C.—Effective immediately, the Moore interests of York, consisting of Major Walter B. Moore, pioneer cotton mill operator of York, and his son, W. Bedmond Moore, cotton factor and former city councilman of Columbia, assumed active control of the Neely and Travora Cotton Mills of York. It is announced that the younger Mr. Moore will be the general manager of both plants and will have entire charge of the policies to be followed.

The Moore family formerly owned a controlling interest in the Neely and Travora and some few years ago disposed of this interest to the Hedricks Cotton Mill interests of Lexington, N. C. A company was then formed to operate the two plants with Jones Hedricks, of Lexington, as president and with Joe E. Johnson, of York, as the secretary and general manager. The understanding here is to the effect that Mr. Johnson will probably be retained by the new management as the superintendent of the two plants, although it is said that some changes in personnel at the two mills are contemplated.

The two plants operate about 9,000 spindles and employ under normal circumstances approximately 400 people. The mills manufacture yarns exclusively, coarse yarn for the most part being made at the Neely and fine yarns at the Travora.

It was understood here that Bedmond Moore plans to move his family from Columbia to York within the very near future and will make his permanent headquarters in this city.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Objection to claims of William Iselin & Co., New York selling agents, in the reorganization of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company were filed in U. S. District Court here by C. Granville Wyche, Greenville attorney, on behalf of Minnie C. Burgess, a preferred stockholder in the mills, on grounds that the money loaned was used for the development of Myrtle Beach Estates and "therefore not for legitimate mill purposes."

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Following a hearing here over a week ago Judge H. H. Watkins, of Anderson, ordered that a period be given over to the filing of validity of claims by creditors and to the filing of any objections by stockholders. The judge will set a date for another hearing on the reorganization proceedings following the holding of references on the claims.

The objection filed stated that "right is reserved to file additional objections upon grounds to be developed by testimony."

The paper set forth that although the debt of the selling agents "is represented on the books of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company as an indebtedness of the said company to William Iselin & Co., that said debt is not in fact the debt of the said mill but the individual debt of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., and, or, Woodside Investment Company, and, or, Myrtle Beach Estates, Inc., and, or, John T. Woodside, and, or, E. G. Woodside, and, or, Robert I. Woodside, and, or, Woodside Bros., and, or, some other person or persons other than the Woodside Cotton Mills."

It is further stated that the money was loaned for the development and sale of property located at Myrtle Beach, S. C., and other real estate not connected with the operation of the cotton mill and that at the time the money was loaned, William Iselin & Co. knew that the money was not to be used for the mill.

"The claimant and the officials of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, who were personally interested in the development of the aid properties agreed to make said money loaned and advanced the debt of the said mill, when it was not in fact the debt of the said mill, all of which acts were in violation of the rights of the stockholders and creditors of the Woodside Cotton Mills," the objection declared.

Name School After Coltrane

Concord, N. C.—Branson Coltrane, prominent textile official, president of the Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works of this city and president and treasurer of the Norwood Manufacturing Company of Norwood, N. C., who has been greatly interested in education since becoming a resident of this city many years ago, and who has served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Concord schools since 1893, has been honored by having the central grammar school named the Coltrane Grammar School.

North Carolina Awards Contracts

Raleigh, N. C.—Contracts for furnishing State institutions for hickory shirting, honor gray cloth, vertical stripe cloth; blue and white ticking and men's corduroy caps were let by the State Division of Purchase and Contract as follows:

Hickory shirting, F. H. Ross & Co., Hickory, N. C.

Honor gray cloth, Belk Bros. Co., Charlotte.

Vertical stripe cloth, Belk Bros. Co., Charlotte.

Blue and white stripe ticking, Belk Bros. Co., Charlotte.

Men's corduroy caps, 20th Century Cap Co., New York.

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National Ring Traveler Co.

PHILIP C. WENTWORTH, Treasurer
Providence, Rhode Island

The Relief Racket

(Continued from Page 39)

strike leader, said that strikers will not be allowed to suffer for necessities. (Presumably the \$1,000,000 reserve fund in New York is to be expended.)

- (10) Strikers given notes to relief agencies.

Sept. 13th—Hungry strikers appear at relief headquarters with notes signed by union organizers saying that they were worthy of relief. The notes were about the only donations they ever received from the organizers.

- (11) Gorman again stalls.

Sept. 13th—Gorman announces at Washington that after a morning spent in phoning he has sufficient money pledged to meet the needs of strikers.

- (12) Gorman announces relief to be handled by Washington citizens.

Sept. 14th—Gorman announced that plans for keeping strikers fed and clothed would be handled by a group of Washingtonians whose names were "withheld."

- (13) Creating new expectation of relief by other union men in the South.

Sept. 15th—R. R. Lawrence issued statement that union members in other industries would be asked to give one day's pay for relief of textile strikers.

- (14) Rumors about money from union men in other industries.

Sept. 16th—Charlotte organizers put out report about money being pledged by union men outside the textile industry.

During all of this time the strikers waited patiently and expectantly for the relief move which never came.

The above record of the stalling of the union members about relief has been duplicated many times in the past. It is exactly the same stalling which Thos. F. McMahon practiced at Charlotte and Concord in 1921.

Many thousands of dollars were collected just prior to the strike under the promise that union members would receive \$6 per week during the strike and also that by reason of union membership they would be entitled to liberal Government relief. Non-union members were threatened with not being eligible to receive Government relief.

The strike began with \$1,000,000 in the union treasury in New York, all of which was collected from members of textile unions.

The strike ended with the \$1,000,000 in the

treasury less such amounts as was used for the expenses of the strike leaders, including bills for their accommodation at the most expensive hotels.

The American Federation of Labor sent no money for the relief of the textile workers. The report about the meeting of 108 unions and their intention to contribute was only a stall.

The relief to be organized by a group of citizens of Washington, D. C., as announced by Francis J. Gorman, did not materialize. It was only a stall.

The "one day pay" to be donated by the non-textile union members in North Carolina did not produce any appreciable sum. It was a stall.

The Government Relief, which strikers were deceived into expecting, proved to be relief for a few persons by being given work. Francis J. Gorman and other strike leaders knew all the time that no relief would be given except through work.

Strike leaders did, as usual, instruct groups of strikers in the best methods of begging contributions from citizens but the public considered the strike as so entirely unjustified that very little money or food was donated.

Had the strike not ended, when it did, there would have been great suffering because the union leaders had no intention of using the \$1,000,000 which they had accumulated in New York. That is to be used to pay the fat salaries and expense accounts of said leaders.

The relief racket is an integral and important part of the unionization movement. It consists of promises and stalls under which union members pay but do not receive.

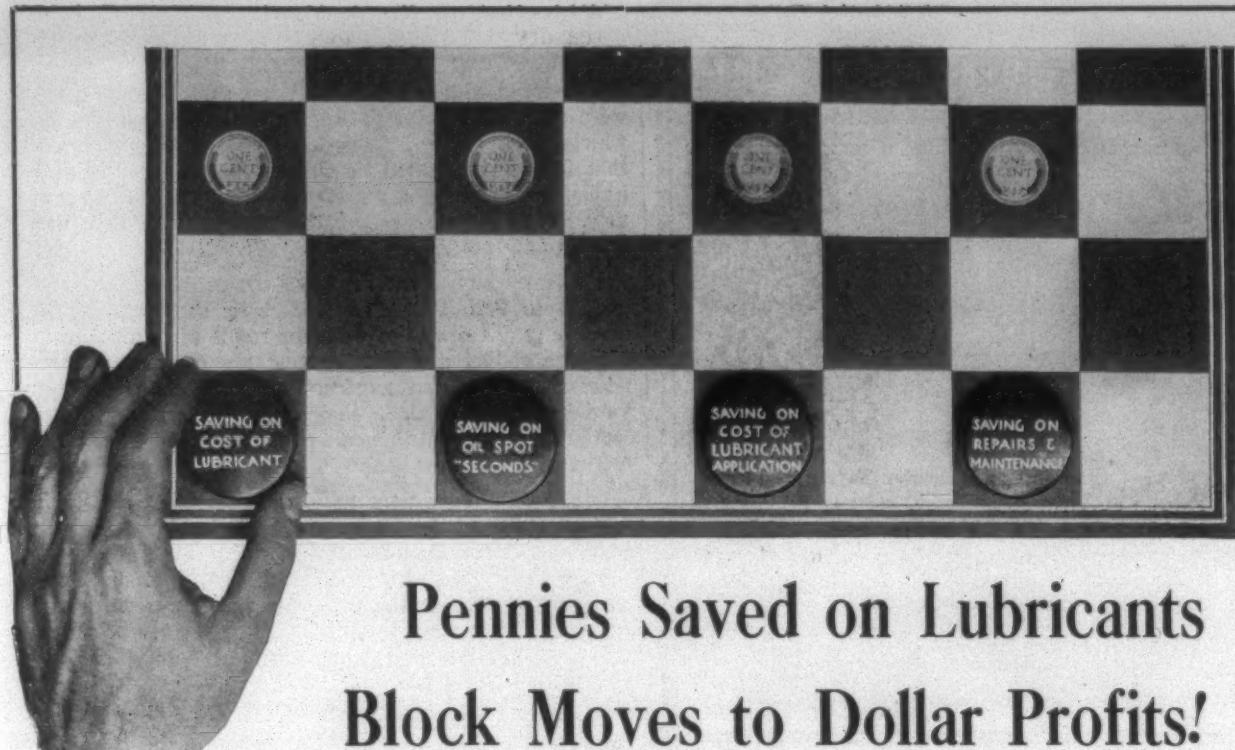
By keeping records of the recent strike we have exposed the relief racket as operated in its most approved form.

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association

The special meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held October 17th at Greenville, was attended by one of the largest groups of mill men ever to gather in the South. Almost all mills were represented. The meeting was executive in character.

The meeting approved the creating of a committee, of which Mr. Anderson will be chairman, which is authorized to speak and act for the Southern mills in matters which do not require action by individual mills.

Resolutions which were made public by Mr. Anderson opposed the processing tax on cotton, favoring instead a direct Federal payment from the United States Treasury "if the relief of cotton farmers requires payment of a bounty;" opposed any change in hours and wage provisions of the code as "extremely unwise and contrary to the interests of agriculture, labor, industry, the public and recovery;" recorded its belief that it is unlawful to force by violence and intimidation workers from their legitimate occupations.



Pennies Saved on Lubricants Block Moves to Dollar Profits!

When cost of the lubricant alone is taken as a guide to economical lubrication in terms of production savings—*dollars are lost to save a few cents on the cost of the lubricant.*

NON-FLUID OIL is sold as the most economical lubricant for textile machinery. 7 out of 10 leading mills have found this so in daily use. These mills know that on oil stain prevention alone NON-FLUID OIL saves many times its own cost.

There are other economies also. NON-FLUID OIL increases production by keeping machines in constant and dependable operation, helping prevent breakdowns due to frictional wear. Finally—because it does not drip or leak NON-FLUID OIL outlasts liquid oils 3 to 5 times, saving money on both lubricant and application cost.

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Durability ("COLUMBUS TAPE") Strength

--a HERMAS BRUSH AND SHEAR for ACCURATE, FAST trimming

You use adding machines to save time and insure accurate figures. And leading mills use the Hermas Brush & Shear for removing leaf, motes, trash, strings, and nibs because these machines do the work faster and clean better than by hand . . . and with absolute uniformity.

The Hermas Brush & Shear is fully automatic.

It pays for itself in a few months in most plants.

It will in yours, too. Write for descriptive folder.

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Cloth Room Machinery

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Southern Representatives: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.



Wide Cotton Goods Register Fair Gains

Compared with the previous week, sales of wide goods were larger. Nearly all were for small quantities on which quick or spot deliveries were specified at prices that frequently showed no changes from earlier holding levels, but more often represented declines. Selling volume was not impressive, for the covering movement had not actually gotten under way.

Evidently buyers had remained out of the market long enough to find it necessary to replenish stocks. Frequently gray cloth sales were the result of finished merchandise selling and necessitating the covering on the necessary widths and constructions. While buyers have yardage of various kinds, their caution in ordering representative assortments reveals that second hands are affected by a shortage in spot.

While these conditions applied, it was also remarked that second hands hold cloth styles which are superfluous at present. Such cloth has been put into the resale market at prices close or at par with first hand offerings. The amounts appear fair at a time like the present and yet would not merit attention during a more active period. Some few second hand lots run from 25,000 to around 50,000 yards.

Conversion strain is noted in the coated cloth division. Here, it is a plan, advocated by leaders in the industry, to standardize gray cloth width and constructions to avoid the undermining trend which has become more disturbing. The purpose is to force this market through its rules of practice under the code to stop using widths one inch too narrow for practical purposes and cloths from which two or four picks have been left out.

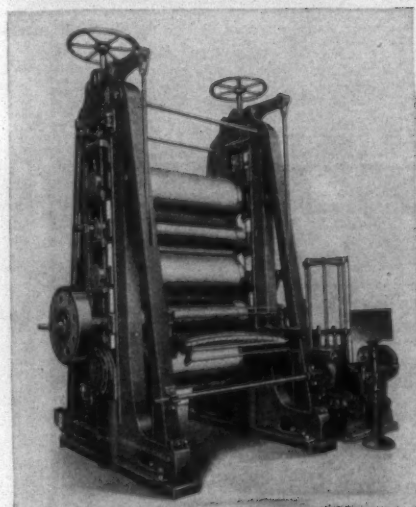
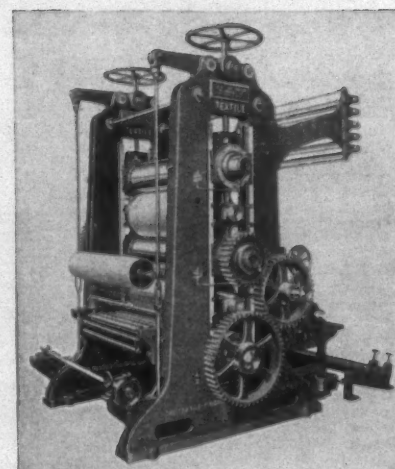
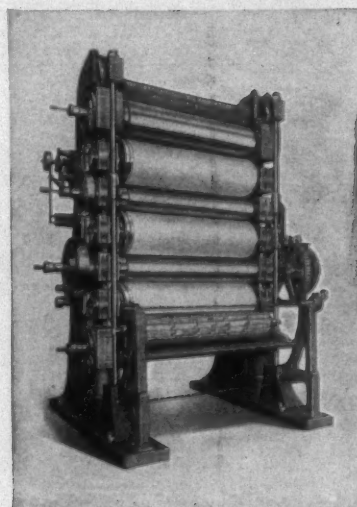
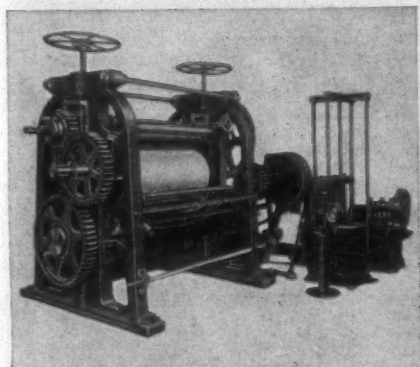
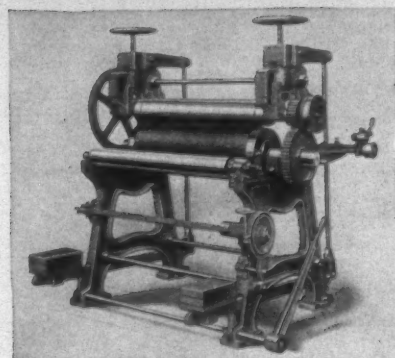
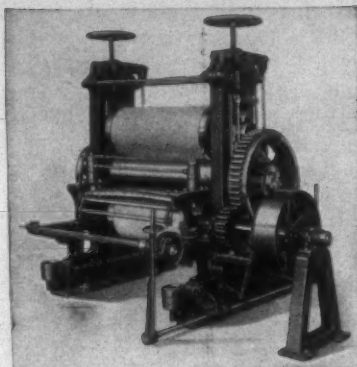
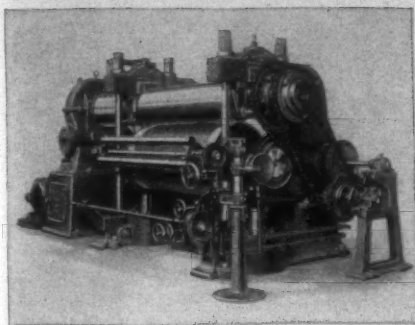
Several lower prices were made in the broken twill and sateen numbers. The usual reductions has amounted to 1c a yard on heavier weights and usually much less on the slightly lighter styles. An occasional lot has come out at additional concessions through first hands desiring to move goods in stock. At full prices wide cloths are described as too cheap if production costs mean anything. Nevertheless, over the course of the last week or more a softening process has been remarked that serves to indicate how sharply higher quotations will ascend upon any reasonable provocation.

In the narrow sheeting section the usual concession has been 1/4c a yard while drills have tended in the same direction. Buyers have sometimes found a style on which a full price applies or a fractional advance. Several mills are ready to make concessions on future deliveries as compared with spot prices to encourage more trading stimulation.—*Journal of Commerce*.

French Mill Man Touring South

Atlanta, Ga.—Andre LeBlanc, the son of Emile LeBlanc, owner of a number of mills in Northern France, is spending a week or so in this city visiting mills in this area. He spent two months studying mill methods in England, and for the last five months have been in this country. Mr. LeBlanc expects to sail for France November 10th. Mr. LeBlanc stated: "Operating methods for cotton mills necessarily vary little in different countries, but the supremacy of America cannot be denied. The workers here are undoubtedly faster, more efficient, and the individual American workers operates more machines than the French worker."

CALENDERS



Illustrated are a few of the wide range of Calenders being offered by Textile for finishing all weights and types of fabrics.

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East Gastonia Plants Running Two Shifts

East Gastonia, N. C.—The Ranlo Manufacturing Company, with a spindleage of 6,048 and 24 looms, and which manufactures 10s to 30s single yarns, upholstery, tapestry and tire fabrics, is operating two shifts and seems to be doing well, from all reports.

The Rex Spinning Company, manufacturers of fine combed yarns, and a spindleage of 25,600, is now operating two full-time shifts and a third crew of operatives in the card room.

The Priscilla Plant of Textiles, Inc., according to Superintendent Gordon Johnstone, is steadily improving, however, is not operating on a full-time basis as yet. This manufacturing plant has a spindleage of

20,160 and manufactures weaving, knitting and thread yarns.

Fayetteville Takes Census

Fayetteville, N. C.—The production value of textile and of other manufacturing industries, including printing establishments in the city, was placed at 1,477,191 in 1933, as compared with the production value of \$1,969,149 in 1931, according to report of the United States Census Bureau, released last week. The number of plants covered by the census were 21 last year, as compared to 32 in 1931. The wages for 1933 aggregated \$251,756, as compared with \$501,833 total for 1931, when the previous census of manufacturing was taken.

Mill Underselling Of Coal Up Oct. 25

Washington.—The NRA Industrial Appeals Board has set a public hearing October 25th on the Cotton Textile Institute's appeal from denial of its petition for exemption from price fixing in the retail solid fuel code.

Exemption was sought for mills which sell coal to their own employees, generally at prices lower than the retail fuel code minimum. The exemption was refused by the Recovery unit.

WANTED—Two experienced textile salesmen, one to locate at Greensboro, N. C., and one at Greenville, S. C. Attractive proposition to men who can produce. Give references. Address Box 253, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position. For eighteen years paymaster and assistant purchasing agent one of Carolina's largest mills. Will accept work as yard overseer, cotton weigher, supply clerk, timekeeper, etc. What have you to offer? Age 40, married, go anywhere. Satisfactory references and give interview. Address F. S., care Textile Bulletin.

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514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

The General Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 34)

three big Chester units, after a week-end holiday, operated two full shifts today. Baldwin and Eureka still are heavily guarded by militia and large numbers of deputized citizens. Springstein with its high steel wire fence also was heavily guarded. The units are having more applications for work than they can possibly put on the payrolls, using only two 40-hour shifts. Eureka Mills unit alone at its second shift received 100 more applications than it could take on.

Lincolnton, Sept. 10.—More than 1,000 textile workers in Lincoln County were back at their posts today as spindles and looms hummed in eight local plants. Two mills opened Friday and six others resumed operations today.

No attempts were made by "flying squadrons" to close the mills here, but special deputy sheriffs and members of the Lincolnton Cavalry troop remained on guard duty at those mills which are operating.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 10.—While mill after mill reopened in the Carolinas, John Peel, Southern strike director, announced tonight "we are holding our own."

The third vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America claimed many mills were operated largely with makeshift forces of "farmers, soda jerkers, and all sorts of people" replacing regular workers still on strike.

Violence in New England

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—Two men were shot, and more than two score others were either bruised or overcome by tear gas in the most serious textile strike rioting in New England since the strike was declared.

The shooting of two members of a mob at Saylesville, R. I., was the first strike shooting in this section of the country. More than 25 other persons were injured.

Unions Still Working

Forest City, Sept. 10.—With the general textile strike entering upon its second week, leaders are still directing their activities toward the closing of the Spindale Mills, where last week they used force. The strikers are now reorganizing local unions and calling upon these members to strike.

Edward C. Cluny of New York, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, and W. P. Plemmons of Asheville, president of the State Federation of Labor, spent the week-end in Spindale reinstating members of the old Spindale union. The exact number signing up is not known, but it is understood that the reinstated members did not report for work today.

Burlington At Work

Burlington, Sept. 10.—At least a half dozen mills were in operation today, after the week-end and a day of idleness as a result of the strike. Some mills have 90 per cent at work; others as few as 5 per cent. Today was a test opening; and other mills will probably be open for work tomorrow.

Governor Ignores Lawrence

Raleigh, Sept. 10.—Governor Ehringhaus today said "no reply was necessary" to charges made last night by R. R. Lawrence, president of the State Federation of

Labor, regarding use of troops on guard duty in connection with the textile strike.

Gorman Makes Charges

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Meeting newspaper men at strike headquarters, Gorman asserted he had received messages from local unions charging drunkenness among mill guards and that men with criminal records had been given employment as guards.

In answer to a question he flatly asserted that the strike committee would not agree to arbitration with mills reopened during the negotiations. Such a course, he said, would rob the unions of the advantage gained from the strike.

"We wouldn't get anything out of it," he said.

He would not say specifically that the extension of the time limit on the arbitration offer had been requested by the mediation board, explaining only that he and his colleagues had been in contact with the board before the extension was ordered.

"Whistling in the Graveyard"

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 11.—Satisfaction at the "inability of the owners to open any appreciable number of cotton mills in the Carolinas" was expressed last night by Howard Payne of Charlotte, youthful leader of the textile strikers in North Carolina, in a statement in which he took issue with representatives of the mill owners in their declarations that reopening mills presaged the early breaking of the strike.

"Instead of losing ground, we are steadily gaining ground," declared the strike leader. "In many of the mills that have reopened only a skeleton force is operating the mills, which are being run simply to put up an appearance. Our membership in the union is steadily growing all over the State and we are confident of winning, despite the fact that calling out the National Guard has intimidated many timid strike sympathizers into going back into the mills."

Opposing the point of view expressed by the strike leader was the statement given out last night by W. M. McLaurine, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who declared that hundreds of workers had returned to their machines during the day, thereby putting back into operation 52 textile plants having approximately 435,000 spindles.

More Mills Working

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 11.—Mecklenburg County saw three mills resume operations. Two, the Cornelius Mills and the Gem Yarn Mills, were operating at Cornelius and the third was the Davidson Mill at Davidson. The Pineville plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company continued to operate. It is the only mill in the county that has not closed for the strike.

At Gastonia, it was reported, many textile operatives are anxious to resume work, but the management of several of the mills are afraid to give the signal for the resumption of operation because they fear it might lead to possible bloodshed between the workers and the strikers.

Several mills in South Gastonia, according to these reports, may resume operations shortly. In fact, yesterday it was forecast several might attempt to open this morning. Because of the reported strong feeling of persons who desire to work against those who forced the closing of the mills in that community, however, it was felt last night that the mills would not attempt to open for the next several days.

"In South Gastonia, if they try any of this 'flying squadron' stuff, they will have to send over the National Guard to protect the 'flying squadron,'" declared one worker. "We want to go to work and if they'll say the word and open the mills, we'll keep 'em open all right."

Riot in Rhode Island

Saylesville, R. I., Sept. 11.—A wild riot that was still raging as midnight neared, had this district tight in its grip tonight as a mob estimated at upward of 4,000 battled 250 National Guardsmen.

Tonight's riot followed several smaller combats during the day in which three persons, including a 73-year-old woman, was shot and scores injured by flying missiles.

The main conflict tonight was waged in Central Falls, to which the mob had been forced by the combined efforts of State police and guardsmen. The State troopers did not follow the mob, remaining on guard at the plant of the Sayles Finishing Company to prevent a recurrence of fighting there.

Green Promises Aid

Washington, Sept. 12.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that other unions had pledged both organizers and funds in sufficient number and amount to meet the present needs of textile strikers. A meeting of representatives of 108 national and international unions was postponed until next month, and its scene shifted from here to San Francisco.

"This struggle is of such immense importance," he said, "that all organized labor must do everything possible to assist in now eliminating the abuses in the nation's textile mills out of which this tremendous protest grew.

"I know what our trade union movements will do. Already it has done enough to make that clear. The United Textile Workers of America will not lack support from every part of our great movement.

Six o'clock tonight saw the expiration of an offer by the national strike committee to submit the dispute to arbitration by the Winant Board. It had been stipulated, however, that both sides would have to agree in advance to abide by the board's decision and all mills would have to be closed during the negotiations.

Promptly at six, Francis J. Gorman, national strike chairman, issued a statement saying: "The proposal is withdrawn. The battle goes on."

Originally set to expire last night, the strike committee extended it for 24 hours in view of today's meeting between the manufacturers and the board. It had been rejected as "utterly impossible" by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

More Troops Out

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 12.—Additional troops were ordered out on North Carolina's strike front yesterday as textile union leaders tightened their lines, regained some of Monday's lost ground and launched an active organization campaign.

1,300 Back To Work

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 12.—Approximately 1,300 workers returned to their jobs through national guard lines at the Cliffside and Caroleen Mills in Rutherford County yesterday.

The Puritan Rayon Mill at Fayetteville, announced reopening plans after approximately 125 of its employees, who claimed to speak for a majority, marched to the

Cumberland County sheriff's office demanding protection in their work. It was promised.

Eleven pickets arrested for trespass by troops at the Whitehead Hosiery Mill at Burlington remained in the Alamance County jail, unable to post \$250 bond.

Union Quits Danville

Danville, Va., Sept. 12.—Refused permission to picket at Danville, where the strike has had no effect so far, officials of the United Textile Workers announced their efforts there would be abandoned. They had mustered about 70 pickets, who were not allowed near the big mills by police.

Union Panhandles

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 12.—The first move to furnish relief for strikers in North Carolina was made here yesterday when C. M. Fox, of the state strike committee, opened a commissary and sent members of various local unions out to solicit donations. Provision for food and medical care is sought.

Squadron in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11.—Four more Georgia textile mills closed down today after visits by "flying squadrons" of strike sympathizers, raising to approximately 41,590 the number of workers idle because of the general walk-out.

The largest of the mills closing today was that of the Clark Thread Company of Georgia, at Clarksdale near Austell. It was shut up "until further notice" after strike sympathizers for the second day blocked its entrances, shoved automobiles from the highway as workers tried to drive in and set up string picket lines.

Strikers from the Clark Mill had their numbers augmented by "flying squadrons" from Atlanta, Douglasville and the Whittier Mills. Sympathizers hurled a shower of rocks that broke out the windows of an automobile of two women workers who incurred their displeasure by speeding through the picket lines. The mill normally employs about 650 workers.

Flying Squadrons Disband

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 11.—Southern strike headquarters announced today that the voluntary disbanding of flying squadrons would not preclude "every form of peaceful persuasion" by traveling groups of strikers.

John Peel, third vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America and Southern strike director, said the union would advance its cause by mass meetings of workers away from mills.

"It was necessary to suspend the gathering of flying squadrons at mills to prevent them from being annihilated by thousands of quick-shooting deputies backed up by troops."

L. E. Brookshire, of Greenville, President of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, said he was told at Columbia that the state highway department had deputized 1,800 "strike-breakers" at \$25 a week.

Ben M. Sawyer, chief highway commissioner, said, "the highway department has not deputized anybody and has no authority to do so."

Hosiery Mills Running

High Point, N. C., Sept. 11.—All but two of High Point's 28 hosiery mills were operating tonight despite attempts by union forces to close others before the

general strike in the industry called for tomorrow night.

National guardsmen, who engaged in a melee with workers in front of the Huntley-Jackson plant last night, inflicting bayonet flesh wounds to six persons, were being kept in the armory and local police were maintaining quiet.

Strike Is Waning

Rutherfordton, N. C., Sept. 11.—Two large mills employing 600 employees each started full this morning, Caroleen and Cliffside. A company of troops was at each plant. There was no picketing nor disorder. This makes 12 out of 15 plants in Rutherford now operating full time.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 12.—Gastonia is heavily unionized—leaders of the union, in fact, claim there are 15,000 signed up members—a probable exaggeration—and the fact that all the mills in Gaston County except one at Cherryville are standing indicates that there is much sympathy, at least, with the strike; but at Kannapolis virtually no headway has been made, the workers are all but unanimous in their expressed desire to continue working, and the "flying squadrons" have received anything but a welcome in their jaunts through that town.

C. M. Fox, chairman of the strike committee in North Carolina, had opened a striker's commissary at the Central Labor Union Hall at Tryon and Fifth Streets, and had also authorized a group of workers to begin canvassing for contributions, both supplies and money, to be added to the commissary fund. It was admitted that the raising of approximately \$2,500,000 weekly with which to finance the general strike was a large item.

Strikers Storm Silk Mills

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 12.—A crowd of more than 1,000 textile strike sympathizers and pickets stormed the Stehli Silk Mill, one of the largest in the country, today, injuring half a dozen workers and overturning automobiles.

Union Racketeers

New York, Sept. 12.—The unions have resorted to typical racketeering practices to force the satisfied employee to desert his job and join the great army of unemployed. Last night I attended one of our large picture houses in New York City and I was amazed to hear the audience hiss the movietone speeches delivered by union leaders of the present textile strike. I believe this is important, because it may mean that public opinion disapproves of the tactics of union leaders; so regardless of their flying squadrons and attempts to incite riots, I do not think they can win if public opinion is against them.—Weekly letter of Cohen, Waschman & Wassal of New York.

Gorman Asks All Mills To Close

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, proposes arbitration with both sides bound in advance to abide by the board's decisions and all mills to be closed during the negotiations.

"The right to collective bargaining in each plant, defined by the National Recovery Act and embodied in the textile code, and the demand of the strike chairman that his group be recognized as having the right to speak for those textile workers who have rejected his leadership, is an issue already settled by law," the institute said.

"Changes in the code provisions as to minimum wages and maximum hours involve code amendments—amendments to the law."

Gorman Predicts Long Strike

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—"At least a month of struggle will be necessary to win the textile strike," said Francis J. Gorman, national strike chairman, adding:

"The strikers will not be allowed to suffer for want of necessities, although every strike entails some hardships. So did the Revolutionary War, but it was worth the cost."

"This morning," Gorman said, "we have had notification from a number of unions to the effect that organizers have been ordered into the textile area to assist our forces. Among these are the International Association of Machinists, the Brick and Clay Workers, the Pattern Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the National Women's Trade League."

Emil Rieve, President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, reported the change in strike call plans for Northern workers in this field.

"Because of the unexpectedly widespread and enthusiastic response of the Southern full-fashioned and seamless workers to the strike call of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers," Rieve said, "it has been decided to stay temporarily the call for a walk-out in the Northern full-fashioned mills, where union rates are being paid."

Governor Answers Gorman

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 12.—Governor Ehringhaus, replying to a telegram received from Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the textile strike committee in Washington, denied tonight that the North Carolina national guard is being used in this state in violation of Federal regulations.

The Governor wired Gorman as follows:

"Your telegram is evidently based on wholly inaccurate information. Suggest you inform yourself as to true conditions here. We have a government of law and order in North Carolina and we shall continue to use all the power of the state when necessary to preserve it and to protect the rights of all our citizens."

Strikers Stop Mill Shipments

Morganton, N. C., Sept. 12.—Striking employees today blocked entrance of a shipment of three truck loads of yarn into the Waldensian Weavers plant in Valdese until dispersed by Sheriff Fred W. Ross and Police Chief Coffey.

Mills Winning Strike

Forest City, N. C., Sept. 12.—The strike situation in Rutherford County remains about the same, with 13 of the 15 plants in operation. Reports of a flying squadron coming to Spindale from Asheville created some excitement this morning.

Four men were arrested in the lower end of the county today, according to county officials, for breaking the locks on the gates at the Cliffside Mills last week when strikers forced this plant to close.

Hickory, Sept. 12.—The three mills in the Highland section, the Highland Cordage Company plants and the A. A. Shuford Mills, reopened this afternoon after being

closed for more than a week as a result of the textile strike.

More Idle Boasting

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—At strike headquarters here, Gorman, in calling on the strikers to abstain from violence, asserted the strike was founded upon "just demands—minimum demands." He added:

"The workers, a half million strong, have shown their power to stop the wheels of the mills by simply walking out. Without labor power, the mills do not run.

After a morning of telephone conversation with union officials, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor said he had "sufficient pledges of organizers and money to meet the present needs of the striking united textile workers."

Further discussions will be had with heads of other national and international unions, he added, before the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco next month.

Regular Army Ready

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Regular Army—last resort of beleaguered local authorities—was alert tonight for orders to move into the tense textile strike centers of Rhode Island after a wild and destructive riot had exhausted the State's military forces.

In constant touch with the developing situation, President Roosevelt was ready to issue the necessary instructions at any time Governor Theodore F. Green might request such action.

Hunger Hits Strike

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 13.—Hunger began to hit the textile strike behind the belt today.

By the hundred, strikers crowded into Federal Relief offices with the cry, "We are hungry."

Many waved notes from union officials attesting to their need.

In Greenville County, where the strike was comparatively restricted, more than 100 applications were had during a brief period.

"John Smith has six in his family," union leaders wrote.

"William Jones has eight in family—"

Reports from other textile counties indicated a demand for relief proportionate to the number of mills closed nearly two pay days ago.

Several relief applicants said union officials told them to ask to be put on "permanent relief rolls."

To each mill village home will go an investigator of the county relief administration.

Claims Life Threatened

Greenville, Sept. 13.—J. O. Blum of Spartanburg, secretary of the South Carolina Federation of Textile Workers, claimed today he had been threatened since the strike began with "instant death" and arrest.

Georgia Troops Asked

Aragon, Ga., Sept. 13.—A call was sent to Governor Talmadge for troops here late today following the arrival of a "flying squadron" of approximately 250 men with the asserted determination of closing the Aragon Cotton Mill.

Violence At Belmont

Gastonia, Sept. 13.—A flare-up of violence at Belmont, where pickets closed three hosiery plants, and the opening of seven mills in Cherryville under protection of National Guard troops were the outstanding developments on the strike front in Gaston County today.

Yelling pickets, their spirits undampened by a down-pour of rain, closed up the Hatch Hosiery Mill, the Belmont Hosiery Mill, and the Knit Products Company plant in Belmont today.

Arrest Strikers

Forest City, Sept. 13.—Approximately 100 warrants were issued today by the sheriff's department of Rutherford County against Shelby strikers who participated in the closing of three mills at Spindale last Tuesday week. These persons are alleged to have been among the flying squadrons that swept upon Spindale and in short order forced the Spencer Corporation to close, broke open a gate at the Stonecutter Mill and, swarming on to the mill property.

Rioting At Concord

Concord, Sept. 14.—Serious rioting occurred at the Gibson Mill this afternoon when several hundred strikers defied special officers and guardsmen and one member of the strike group stabbed Sergeant Charles A. Fleming of the Statesville Cavalry troop.

The guardsman's wound is not considered serious, and he was removed to the local armory after receiving treatment at a physician's office.

Between 300 and 400 strikers were in the group which refused to move back to a point where picket lines have been established by the guardsmen.

Within a few seconds the entire group was shouting defiance at the soldiers, whose ranks were soon augmented by comrades stationed at other mills and by special officers.

Still the strikers surged about the gates, and their ranks were not broken until tear gas bombs were hurled and mill hose was turned on.

Dynamite Used

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14.—A special officer narrowly escaped death when someone threw a dynamite bomb over the fence at the Puritan Rayon Mill. Investigating the package, J. D. Hobbs finally saw the smoke of the fuse and ran just in time. The bomb blew a small hole in the ground without serious damage.

Gorman Says Strike Is Perfect

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—"Today the strike lines are stronger than ever," Francis J. Gorman told reporters. "The strike situation is just about perfect. Reports that workers in a few scattered cases have gone back to work indicate that the employers are trying to pump more hope into their case by spreading alarms.

"The fact is that more strikers go out every day. The number on strike today is the largest since the strike began. More steps will be taken to strengthen the strike.

Mill Building Dynamited

Burlington, Sept. 15.—At least six windows of the north side of E. M. Holt Plaid Mills were shattered this morning at 3 o'clock when unidentified men passed the

mill in an automobile and threw a bundle of dynamite over the fence, which at this northeast corner is near the highway. All panes and sashes were shattered by the explosion which followed.

"One Day's Pay"

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 15.—A proposal that every employed member of organized labor in North Carolina be asked to contribute one day's pay to the relief of striking textile workers will be laid before the executive council of the State Federation of Labor here today.

R. R. Lawrence, president of the Federation, disclosed last night that he planned to make the request, a few hours after he had issued a statement in which he said "the big question with which we are concerned now is that of relief."

Lawrence Charges Discrimination

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 16.—A significant development yesterday was the announcement by R. R. Lawrence that the State Federation of Labor had filed with Harry Hopkins, national relief administrator, and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins complaints against certain local FERA administrators in North Carolina on the grounds that they are discriminating against striking textile workers.

N. C. Mills Breaking Strike

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 16.—North Carolina cotton textile mills restored to operation during last week 1,037, 182 spindles and 11,092 looms, thus making greater inroads on the strikers than any other Southern State, said W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The second week of the strike, he said, closed with manufacturers showing gains all over the South except in Georgia where the situation seems to be deadlocked, awaiting possible action by Governor Talmadge this week.

Georgia Troops Active

Atlanta, Sept. 16.—Equipped with full supplies of gas and ammunition, additional troops marched into textile areas of Georgia today as the infantry and special units of the National Guard remained under orders to mobilize tomorrow at the hour a majority of the State's cotton mills are scheduled to open.

Relief Is Big Question

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 17.—Relief for their adherents yesterday had become one of the most pressing problems before strike leaders. Hundreds of families were being reported in actual want, with Federal aid and voluntary contributions only a drop in the textile world's empty dinner pail.

More Strikers Arrested

Concord, Sept. 16.—Three additional arrests were made over the week-end as a result of the riot staged by striking pickets at the Gibson Mills Friday afternoon, and one of the trio, Clarence Coley of Concord, has been released under bond in the sum of \$2,500.

Sees Crisis

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 16.—L. James Johnson, local strike organizer, today told a group of strikers in the

Horse Creek Valley of Aiken, S. C., that "tomorrow is the showdown in this strike."

"Even now," said Johnson, "there are men attending similar meetings to this all over the country, who this time tomorrow night either might be sleeping the last long sleep or lying wounded in some hospital."

Flying Squadrons Stopped

Newnan, Ga., Sept. 17.—The flying squadron—invention of textile workers—boomeranged today to bring grief to their forces in Georgia.

The National Guards' flying squadron, headed by General Camp, swung into action. The eight automobiles sped to Newnan and reached there just as the strikers' train of trucks and automobiles pulled up.

General Camp ordered all members of the flying squadron of pickets and the group of local pickets in front of the gates of the Newnan Cotton Mills here coralled. Approximately 200 were in the group.

The adjutant general then asked all local mill workers to raise their hands. About 50 hands went up, and a detail of Guardsmen escorted them to the edge of the mill property. Addressing them briefly, General Camp said:

"All those who want to work are going to work. All those who want to strike can strike. But there will be no disorder here." The men and women of that part of the group then quickly dispersed.

Union Committee Meets

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Gorman announced that a meeting of the executive council of the United Textile Workers would be held tomorrow, "including 17 members representing all parts of the textile industry, North, South, East and West," to "examine reports, bring together information from all points and to strengthen the strike in every direction."

Martial Law

Atlanta, Sept. 17.—Imprisoned under martial law, 16 women and 112 men, captured by National Guardsmen from a textile mill picket line at Nawnan, settled down tonight to the strange life of a makeshift military internment camp. The entire group appeared in good spirits.

Union Turns From NRA

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Labor leaders clung steadfastly to their assertion that they would participate in no proceedings under NRA so long as Johnson, who last week accused them of violating an agreement in calling the strike, continued in office as chief of that agency.

In addition, Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, asserted that next month's general convention of the American Federation of Labor would be asked to adopt a resolution backing the textile workers demand that Johnson resign.

Revolution Is Talked

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 17.—Belmont, Concord and other points were taut during the day as pickets taunted National Guardsmen, of which 38 companies were on duty in North Carolina alone.

"You'll cause a revolution, you little tin soldiers," was among the milder remarks directed across a highway at Belmont to Guardsmen before the Hatch Hosiery Mill.

More Strikes Ordered

Washington, Sept. 18.—The executive council of the United Textile Workers today voted authority to the textile strike committee to call out all allied groups of the textile industry at its discretion.

Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the strike committee, said his ultimatum of yesterday—that all allied groups would be ordered on strike unless a settlement is reached this week—still stands unchanged.

Troops Rescue Sheriff

Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 18.—National Guardsmen rescued Sheriff Clyde Robinson of Gaston County when a crowd of Belmont pickets rushed his automobile and dragged him out with threats of "We're going to beat you up." The pickets scattered before the fixed bayonets of the soldiers.

Sloan Cites Decline of Strike

New York, Sept. 19.—Geo. A. Sloan, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute made the following statement: "The strike leader said last night, 'The strike is bigger than it was Saturday.' That statement is as far from the fact as his earlier prediction that the end of last week would see every mill in the cotton industry closed for the duration of the strike.

"What is the truth today? Sixty-five per cent of the men and women employed in Southern cotton mills where the strike was called are at their looms or other tasks today.

Mill Loans for Needy Strikers

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 19.—L. C. Smith, agent for the Columbia Duck Mill, said that he was making small loans to some of his needy striking employees on the promise it would be repaid from their wages when the strike is ended.

Strike Nearly Over

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 20.—More than 20,000 North Carolina textile workers have returned to their jobs since the general textile strike reached its peak and have thus put back into operation 1,394,931 spindles according to figures released last night by W. M. McLaurine, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18.—An independent survey of Georgia textile areas showed more than 10,000 employees have returned to work during the past two days.

U. T. W. Loses Sympathy

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 20.—United Textile Workers, a unit in the labor movement, is making it hard for those who would espouse labor's cause to stick by the ship. The U. T. W.'s motives may be admirable, but its judgment and its methods, as demonstrated in the present strike are execrable.—Charlotte News.

Public Will Pay

New York, Sept. 20.—Terming the textile walkout "a glorified, high pressure union membership drive," Arthur Besse, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, said "There is a mounting bill to be paid, and in the long run the public will pay it."

Socialist Organizer Arrested

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 19.—E. L. Johnson, Socialist organizer who had been active in fostering the textile strike, was free tonight under \$10 bond for appearance in city court tomorrow.

A national organizer of the Socialist party, Johnson has been working from Southern strike headquarters here since September 3 to further the walkout.

Strike Settlement Offered

Washington, Sept. 20.—A plan for settling the great strike in the textile industry was proposed tonight by the Winant mediation board and given the authority of President Roosevelt's backing.

The Winant Board's plan called for:

Creation of a Textile Labor Relations Board for the "more adequate protection of labor's rights under the collective bargaining and other labor provisions of the code."

A study by the labor department and the Federal Trade Commission to determine whether increased wages are economically feasible.

Regulation of the stretch-out—the practice of increasing the number of machines tended by individual workers—by a second board, acting under the Textile Labor Board.

An investigation by the labor department to settle the question of differentials between minimum wages prescribed by the code and the compensation of skilled workers.

At headquarters of the United Textile Workers it was said that until the U. T. W.'s executive council "decides otherwise" the strike "will and must continue in full force."

Citizens Aroused

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 20.—Alarmed citizens organized vigilant committees to preserve order as recurring violence and the death of a bayoneted picket heightened apprehension yesterday in the blood-stained Southern strike zone.

Vigilantes organized at Belmont, N. C., at a meeting attended by several hundred business leaders. At the same time, it was learned residents of Greenville, S. C., formed a similar but secret organization to fight any attempt of Communists to take a hand in the strike question here, where all mills were running under the protection of a dozen national guard companies and hundreds of special officers.

Ernest K. Riley, 40-year old Mount Holly textile worker, died in a hospital here of a bayonet wound suffered in a melee at Belmont Tuesday night.

53,000 Back At Work

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 21.—With more than 53,000 Southern mill workers returned to their jobs since the peak of the general strike, there are strong indications that very definite progress is being made toward re-opening mills which were closed by the strike, W. M. McLaurine, Secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said yesterday.

Mill Owners Say Strike Broken

Gastonia, N. C., Sept. 21.—The mill owners, claiming the strike is gradually being broken, are understood to hope that Mr. Roosevelt will take no action. The strik-

ing forces, on the other hand, and the citizens generally, the latter group of which will be the principal sufferers, perhaps, appear to long for an early intervention by the President to end the strike throughout the nation, permit the mills everywhere to resume operations and the troops to go home.

Trouble At Lexington

Lexington, Sept. 20.—Quiet reigned here at the end of a day that began in rather hectic fashion, after the Lexington silk mill, storm center since it reopened yesterday morning, closed down early this afternoon.

More Mills Open

Gastonia, Sept. 21.—Four more mills in Gaston County and one at Kings Mountain resumed operations today as indications came from Washington that the general textile strike was speeding toward an early end.

Strike Called Off

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 22.—News that Gorman, chairman of the union's strike committee, had called off the strike was received with enthusiasm by business men of

the city. It is estimated that the strike cost the Southern textile workers in wages alone between five and seven million dollars in actual cash money.

Aftermath

Thus the General Textile Strike closed and no matter what the strike leaders may claim the following are facts:

- (1) *Strikers returned to work on the 40-hour week, with no intimation or suggestion that a 30-hour week would be put into effect.*
- (2) *With the same wages as were in effect before the strike.*
- (3) *With employees attending the same number of looms or machines as before the strike.*
- (4) *With no recognition of the United Textile Workers. (The single mill which did sign an agreement repudiated same before the end of the strike.)*

Under the report of the Winant Commission and President Roosevelt's order a new Textile Relations Labor Board is to make a study of the machine load and of alleged discrimination against workers because of union affiliation.

Cotton manufacturers have not agreed to be bound by any decision of the National Textile Relations Board.

Results of the Strike

Strikers demanded—30-hour week, 40-hour pay, recognition of United Textile Workers, end of the specialization system (called stretch-out).

Strikers returned to work with—40-hour week, no recognition of United Textile Workers (except one small mill) and to operate the same number of machines as before the strike.

Strikers received—Proposal to transfer settlement of labor disputes from NRA to a textile labor relations board in the Department of Labor; stretch-out investigating committee; fact-finding probe by the Federal Trade Commission and Labor Department.

Strikers did not receive—The \$6 per week from the Government which labor organizers promised them, any relief from the \$1,000,000 which the United Textile Workers had

accumulated in New York from union dues.

Strike leaders and organizers received—Their salaries every week during the strike—board and lodging at the best hotels.

The strike cost—Fourteen lives, \$18,000,000 in wages, twice that amount in loss of business, sabotage, cost of armed guards, National guardsmen in eight States, State troops and police.

Strike was called off without—Any agreement whatever by the employers relative to wages, hours, machinery load or their acceptance of any proposed arbitration.

The probable effect—Disparagement and possible disruption of the NRA textile codes; loss by the union of thousands of members, loss of jobs by those who have been guilty of violence.

The 30-Hour Week

A multitude of persons, within and without the American Federation of Labor, do not think 30 hours of work in 168 is enough work. There are many who would like "a 30-hours week" because they have not been getting as much, and especially, have been getting less than the pay of 30 hours at the agreed price. But not all these would be satisfied if they got that. The worker is apt to feel that an average of 4½ hours in the 24 is much less than his capacity, and much less than he should be getting pay for. Thus the proposal, of advantage to the mass, a share-the-work idea, is accepted without enthusiasm, if accepted at all, by no inconsiderable number of individuals. The extremist New Republic, New York, damns

the resolution adopted at San Francisco for insufficiency; by itself it "can do no more than spread the limited employment that exists."—*Charlotte News*.

Two Arrested At Burlington On Mill Dynamiting Charge

Burlington, N. C.—John "Slim" Anderson and H. J. Pruitt, former textile operatives, have been arrested here and charged with having been accessories in the promiscuous throwing of dynamite during the recent textile strike.

The arrests were made Saturday and the men lodged in the Alamance County jail at Graham in default of \$5,000 bonds.

Work Assignment Involves Consideration Of Task Imposed As Well As Machine Load

(Continued from Page 36)

kind and condition of machine, the room conditions, weather conditions, quality of cotton, quality of product, the efficiency of other workers, rest time and perhaps a dozen other factors that may, or may not operate.

The new amendment does not forbid the increase or decrease of machine assignment in the interim, provided the "effort" is not increased.

To illustrate, certain efficiency organizations have made thousands of studies on the capacity of human effort. Some standard unit must be used in measuring it. In measuring the heat of coal, the B.T.U. is used; in time, the hour is used; in weight, the pound is used. In measuring human "effort" we shall, for the sake of illustration, use the term "man erg." This is a hybrid term borrowed from physics. We shall say that after measuring thousands of individuals in a cotton mill, an average man working for so many hours, under certain conditions, doing certain physical things and considering other factors, can perform "32 man-ergs" per day or "four man-ergs" per hour.

Then the work task will not be measured by machines alone. The human effort required to operate the machines will be measured likewise and be the test. Therefore, it may be possible to change a worker now operating 60 looms on another construction and under different conditions and not increase the task assignment. In other words, it may require only 30 "man-ergs" to operate 60 looms under one set of conditions and may require 32 "man-ergs" or even more to operate 20 or 24 looms in another instance.

NUMBER NOT CONSIDERED

In short, the number of machines is in no sense a final indicator of task assignment and the President recognized this fact and did not, therefore, "freeze" the number of machines that may be assigned. It did "freeze" the "effort task" until February 1, 1935.

Inasmuch as the above discussion indicates a very technical study, it is readily understandable that controversies will arise over changes that are in all degrees fair to the workers.

With all due respect to the Winant Board, the members of which were not textile engineers, their study of the subject was of necessity hasty and superficial. To some extent, therefore, the report indicates a failure on their part to grasp the technical and far-reaching implications in a study of task assignment.

The President, in issuing his executive order, included the directions suggested by the Winant Board. This was a necessity of governmental and judicial procedure, however, there are in the executive order in the second paragraph "such recommendations, unless good cause is shown to the contrary, shall include among other provisions, substantially the following principles. Then follow the suggestions of the Winant Board.

It would seem, therefore, that the President has a broader conception of the difficulties and complexities of the study required than did the Winant Board, and in his executive order, he left an open place so that the committee that is to make the study will not be rigidly bound by these instructions.

Measuring "human effort" is indeed a very baggling and trying problem to solve, therefore, any committee

that is to attempt to make such a study, must have no rigid directions from which it cannot deviate. The President sensed this fact and according to the paragraph quoted, seems to have broken the rigidity of the instructions.

The implications mentioned in this discussion indicate an almost impossible demand of the Winant Board because of the wide deviations in the capacity of individual human effort and the rapid changes that occur daily and often hourly in every department of many textile mills.

The mills which may be under question by some people because of propaganda that has been given out, will welcome a fair and impartial study and if any workable standard that is fair to all concerned can be found and embodied in an amendment so that employer, employees and the public can know and interpret its application, it will be most cordially received.

Textile Chemists To Meet Nov. 10

The annual meeting of the Carolina Section of the American Society of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at Hotel Charlotte, in Charlotte, the evening of November 10th. About 150 experts in textile chemistry and dyeing will attend the session. In addition to the discussion of technical subjects, officers to serve during the ensuing year will be chosen. George P. Feindell of Greenville is chairman of the section and will preside at the business meeting which will follow a banquet.

Yarn Merchants Approve Work Hours Limitation

Philadelphia.—Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association, in a resolution that has just been adopted, unanimously expresses the opinion that the provision in the cotton-textile code limiting hours of operation of productive machinery be "continued without change for the duration of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

It cites as reasons for this stand that the machine-hour regulation is "bringing the capacity of the industry into a more normal and flexible relation with market demand," and has tended to restore conditions of "more sound, fair and open competition."

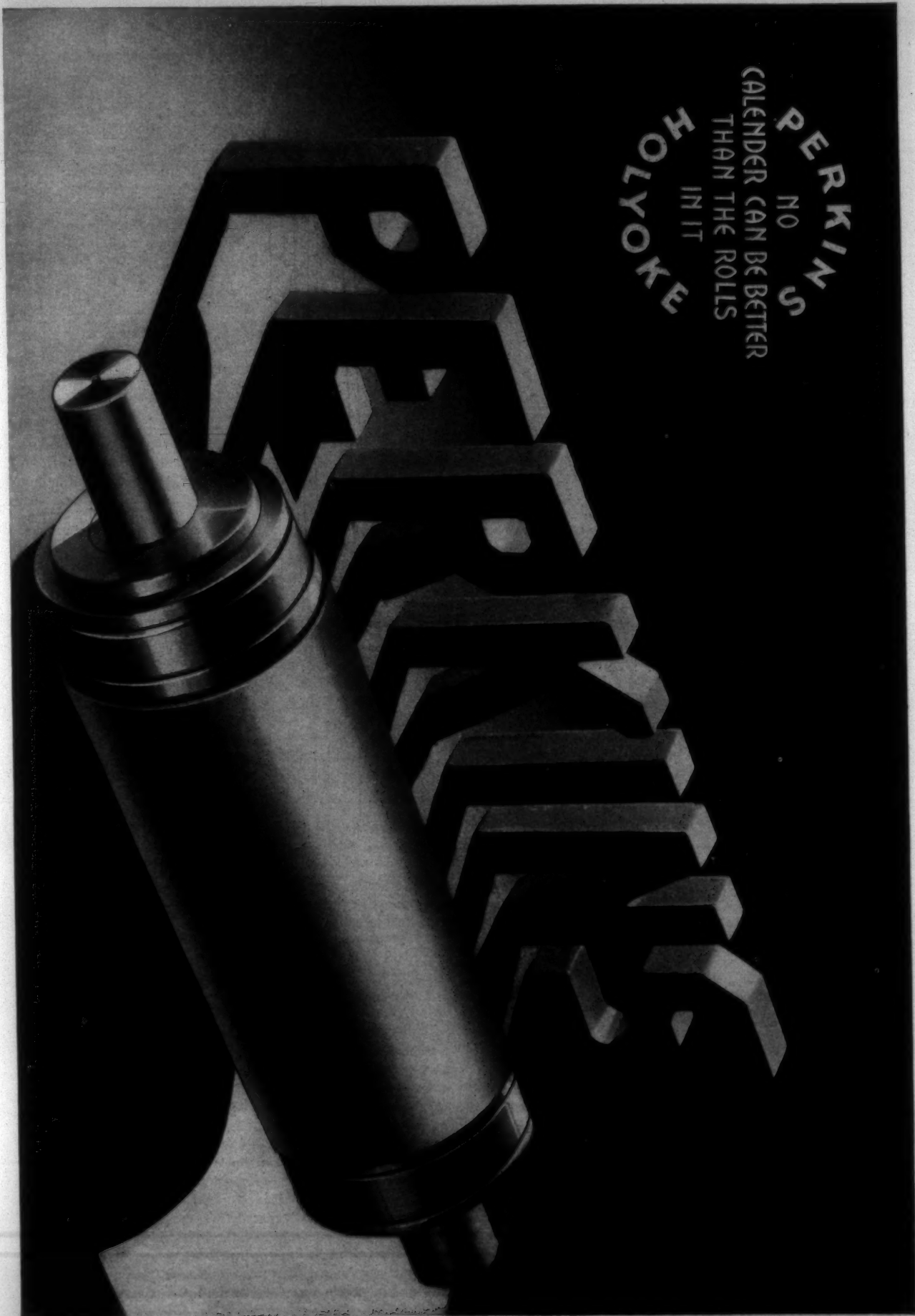
Such provision in the code, it declares, has operated to level former sharp peaks and recessions of employment; has eliminated the social evils of the graveyard shift and it is the keystone of the cotton-textile code "without which it would be impossible for the industry to carry the burden of increased wages and shorter hours brought about by said code."

Portable Electric Blower

A new portable electric blower has been introduced by Clements Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill. Its powerful blast of clean dry air safely and speedily removes the continual deposits of fluff and threads in carding machines, jacquards, etc.

It also is convenient for whisking dust and dirt from hard-to-reach windings of electric motors, from generators, switchboards, etc. This blower is readily convertible to an effective suction cleaner or sprayer. It requires no installation, can be easily carried in one hand and is said to operate for about two cents an hour.

PERKINS
NO
CALENDER CAN BE BETTER
THAN THE ROLLS
INIT
HOLYOKE



Institute Again Active

THE textile strike over and "business as usual" again the order, the Cotton-Textile Institute has resumed activities of vital interest to more than 12,000,000 people in this country wholly or largely dependent on the growing, manufacturing and distribution of cotton. Redoubled efforts to stimulate domestic consumption, develop new ones for cotton and recapture lost foreign markets are under way, George A. Sloan, president, reports.

The significance of these efforts, particularly to cotton textile workers, is indicated by the fact that an increase of \$150,000,000 in the industry's payrolls during the year ended July 31, 1934, was accompanied by an 8 per cent decrease in the volume of cotton production.

During the peak season of that year 140,000 more workers are employed in the industry than in March, 1933, and even in July, 1934, a month of exceptionally low demand, average hourly wage rates were 76 per cent higher with employment 104,000 greater than in March, 1933.

It must be obvious that such payroll and employment levels can not be maintained indefinitely in the face of a diminishing consumer demand at home and an approximately 50 per cent slump in exports. Nor can the industry, without an improvement in the present inadequate margin between costs and selling prices, make capital expenditures for replacement machinery—expenditures that would be beneficial to the durable goods industries and to the national recovery.

Regaining lost foreign markets is a difficult problem in the solution of which the Institute will continue to cooperate with the government, the Textile Export Association of the United States and the Foreign Trade Committee of the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

How serious the loss of export business has been to the industry is apparent in statistics which show that exports of cotton piece goods have fallen off from between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 square yards in such normal years as 1925-1926 to only slightly more than 123,230,000 square yards during the first six months of 1934. Normal year shipments accounted for over 200,000 bales of cotton annually.

Hope for the recovery of the formerly most important export market—the Philippine Islands—rests in passage by the Island legislature of tariff measures affording American cotton goods increased protection. The influence of the Administration to that end is being sought. In other foreign markets, particularly in Latin-America, representatives of the Export Association are on the ground promoting a revival of the excellent trade relations formerly enjoyed in those countries by American textile manufacturers.

Probably no other American industry has, in recent years, devoted itself so intensively to the expansion of old uses and the development of new outlets for its products. These efforts have been measurably successful but they have not been enough and their resumption on a much broader scale was marked, a few days ago, by the Institute's announcement of preliminary plans for National Cotton Week during the week of May 6 to May 11.

Important as Cotton Week is to climax the industry-wide effort to keep the public "cotton conscious" by emphasizing the thousand and one uses of cotton for clothing and for home furnishings, it is only one phase of the Institute's program. No possibility of increasing cotton consumption is to be overlooked by the Institute's research and promotional staffs. But for unconvention-

ality as well as for the tremendous possibilities they hold, "cotton houses" and "cotton roads" probably are the most interesting features of the program.

Prompted by the prospect of an early revival in the building field as a result of Federal Housing Administration activities, the industry has been experimenting with the use of canvas as an outside wall surface covering for low-cost homes. The Institute collaborated in the building of the first demonstration cotton house at Northport, Long Island, which has just been completed.

In the actual building operations the flexibility of the canvas in its ease and economy of application to walls has indicated it is a building material that undoubtedly will attract widespread attention among architects and builders of inexpensive homes in rural and industrial communities.

So-called "cotton roads" in which a cotton fabric membrane is used in the base is another recently developed use which is to be actively promoted. Service tests conducted by highway engineers of several states in co-operation with the Institute have demonstrated the practicability of this use for cotton.

Supplementing original tests, principally in southern states, more recent experimental constructions—in South Carolina last May and in New Jersey in August—have justified all of the claims including lowered maintenance costs, smoothness insuring riding comfort, and reinforcement of the road-surface prolonging its life, made for the "cotton road."

Work of Labor Investigators Discussed By McLaurine

THE investigations among Southern mills now being made by conciliators of the United States Department of Labor are discussed in a statement issued by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, from the offices of W. M. McLaurine, secretary.

The statement follows:

"1. The report made by the Winant board is in no sense an extra mural report. It is in thorough keeping with provisions of the NRA, and any suggestions or recommendations that they have made were not prompted by extraneous or ulterior pressure of procedure. Students of law, as well as students of policy, can read the NRA and the report of the Winant board and find that no new principle and no new policy has been evolved.

"2. There has been a certain psychology that developed in the minds of the people because of the fact that the National Recovery Administration was being reorganized when the Winant board was making its study. The mind of the public was consumed in a large measure by issues of the strike and findings of the Winant board. Policies of the NRA reorganization were lost sight of. Therefore, it was easy for political propagandists to convey to certain classes of people affected by this report and to the public who read this report that a wonderful victory had been won.

"3. The executive order asking for the Federal Trade Commission to undertake an investigation of a report on the labor costs, profits and investments for companies and establishments in the textile industry, begins: 'In accordance with Section 6 (c) of the NRA, etc.' therefore, the study made at the present time on the subject is not a peculiar or distinctive study that has been required, but such a study can be made under the terms of the law in any industry operating under any code under the NRA.

"4. The same thing can be said about the study being

(Continued on Page 64)

CHARLOTTE

"THE QUEEN CITY"

"SLOGAN--Watch Charlotte Grow"

City Statistics—Total street mileage, 222.42, with 197.18 miles paved. Miles of gas mains, 95; sewers, 186; electric street railway, 35. Number of water meters, 14,800; light meters, 19,127; gas meters, 6,436. Capacity of water works, 10,000,000 gallons; daily average pump, 7,000,000 gallons; miles of mains, 180; value of plant, \$2,000,000. Fire department has 135 men, with 6 stations and 28 pieces of motor equipment. Value of fire department real estate and equipment \$175,000. Police department has 84 men, with 1 station and 19 pieces of motor equipment. Value of police department equipment, \$10,065.

HISTORY

Charlotte, the County seat of Mecklenburg, named for Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, wife of George III of England, was incorporated as a town in 1768. The name of Mecklenburg was given to the county in honor of the Queen's birthplace. The early settlers were made up of Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania and Virginia; Germans from the same section; and English, Scotch, Germans, Huguenots and Swiss from the South by way of Charleston. Charlotte is famed as the place where the first Declaration of Independence was made, on May 20, 1775.

CHARLOTTE TODAY

Twenty years ago the South began to arouse from her bed of rich deep traditions and bestir herself. There is a new South today—an onward-driving, pulsating South in industry, agriculture and finance.

Fundamentally successful industries develop best where abundant raw materials, mechanical power and stable population combine. Tremendously rich in natural resources, power and raw materials, the South has strided forward with seven-league boots, and today, the economic advantages resulting from the development of her resources are leading the trail of industry Southward.

North Carolina today is the pace-maker of the South; it leads in textile manufacturing and hydro-electric power development, and Charlotte is the center of a textile manufacturing territory having 770 mills, operating over 10,000,000 spindles and consuming more cotton than any other section in the world.

In the center of one of the largest hydro-electric developments in the United States, the total

horsepower developed and in immediate prospect of developing being more than a million.

It is the largest center in the South for textile mill machinery and equipment, practically all the large companies in the United States and England handling their entire business in the South through Charlotte offices and plants.

It is the "Southern Market" for dyestuffs—laboratories and offices being maintained here by the leading dye corporations of the country.

Charlotte has annual payrolls of over 12 million dollars, from 167 widely diversified manufacturing and industrial plants.

Charlotte is located in the center of a territory recognized as the most rapidly developing industrial and commercial section in the South. The eyes of the commercial, as well as tourist, world are focused on the Piedmont Carolinas—the section of which Charlotte is the geographic and industrial center.

Hard-surfaced roads radiate from Charlotte in every direction. Eleven highways enter Charlotte. The National Highway crosses the North Carolina State Highway at Charlotte. North Carolina has 9,000 miles of paved roads. Two million people can come to Charlotte from a radius of one hundred miles by automobile, transact business and return home the same day.

Charlotte is the distributing center of the Carolinas and is the natural radial point for the railroads of this section. Eight railway lines radiate from the city, this situation making possible a maximum of railway trackage for new industries of various kinds. There is an abundance of skilled and unskilled labor willing to give an honest day's work for a reasonable wage. Charlotte is not disturbed by continued labor difficulties, strikes and labor agitation.

The quality of Charlotte's water is excellent, and the supply abundant, with an up-to-date filter plant, completed at a cost of \$1,500,000.

Charlotte's rapid growth as a manufacturing and business center has developed financial institutions commensurate with the demands of this rapidly-growing city and section which they serve.

Charlotte is live, aggressive, progressive.

Charlotte citizens co-operate in matters which promote the civic, commercial, religious and industrial welfare of the community.

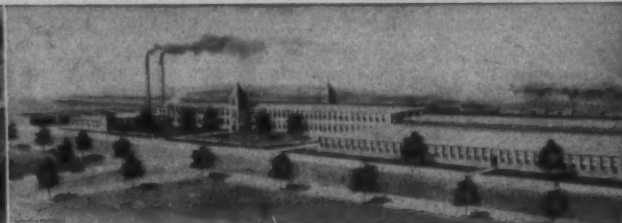
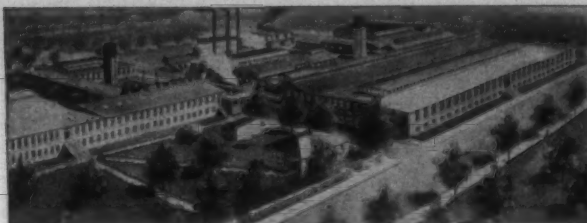
Charlotte is a friendly city. It welcomes the newcomer, be he from the North, West, East or South.

"With an altitude of 780 feet Charlotte is lifted well above the germ-infected regions into the freely circulating upper strata of pure air, and hence the climate is such as to be considered favorable to health."

For further information, write, 'phone, wire or call

The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce

Charlotte, North Carolina



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

THE PASSING OF W. H. DABBS

"UNCLE HAMP" HAD MANY FRIENDS AMONG THE MILLS

Dear Friends:

This is going to be one of the hardest tasks of my life—writing of the last trip my dear husband and I took together. Little did we think when we left home in such good spirits on October the 8th for a trip in South Carolina, that he would be brought home in a casket October 11th.

He had seemed so well and was so full of life, that everyone remarked on how well he looked. We had reached Liberty, S. C., and were spending the night with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bobo. Mr. Bobo and I had been friends for more than thirty years, but it was the first time "Uncle Hamp" had met him. He is overseer weaving at No. 3 Easley Mill.

We sat up till 10:30 (Wednesday night, October 10th) having such a jolly good time, and retired without a thought of entertaining death. But in less than fifteen minutes after we had left the sitting room, my companion had gone on a trip alone, to the Great Beyond.

He had just kissed me "Goodnight" as always, speaking words of tenderness, started to turn over when his great heart ceased to beat, and he was gone without a pain, without a struggle or a tensing of muscles. The most perfectly beautiful death one could possibly have.

When we married, the doctor gave him one year to live—but God gave him to me three years, one month and seventeen days, every moment full of such happiness as few mortals experience on earth. And I have beautiful memories to treasure through the rest of the way.

I shall never forget the goodness and kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Bobo and others in Liberty, during this sad experience. And the undertaker, Mr. Jay M. Abbott, of Liberty, who took charge and fixed everything so nicely for me, a stranger, drove my car home while another drove the hearse. Mr. Abbott did everything possible for me in my distress.

"Uncle Hamp" loved all my friends among the mills, and they loved him. His brothers John and Frank Dabbs of Wadesboro, N. C., love me as a sister; his children, Claude and Robert Dabbs, of Wadesboro, Paul and Ola, of Polkton, Lucy, of Peachland, and Howard, of Monroe, could not show me more love and consideration if I were their own mother. And my children, Cecil, Ben and Pearl, loved Hamp dearly. His children and mine are all married, and they all rejoiced when Hamp and I married on August 23, 1931.

He was born January 23, 1870, and died Wednesday,

October 10, 1934. H. H. Leavitt, undertaker of Wadesboro, took charge after we reached home. The funeral was on Friday, October 12th, at 1:30 P.M., in Mulberry Church, where we were both members, the pastor, Rev. J. C. Grier, officiating. Then we carried him to Poplar Hill Church near Wadesboro, where another short service was held by the pastor there, Rev. Harris, and at 5:00 o'clock we laid him to rest beside his first wife (who was my favorite cousin) and other members of the family who had passed on.

Floral offerings were so numerous that I shall be a long time acknowledging them. But dear friends, I thank you all for the flowers, the sweet letters of condolence and the telegrams.

I shall try to "Keep on keeping on" as he so often asked me to do should this hour come. But Oh! How I miss my pal! He was never "blue," never discouraged, and never dreaded death—only the parting. May we all be as ready when the summons comes as he was.

SENECA, S. C.

LONSDALE CO. OF R. I.—SENECA PLANT

Pouring rain when we reached here Wednesday morning. Failed to see Superintendent Winder Gary, but saw our good friend, Mgr. J. B. Humbert, who said that my son Ben C. had gotten ahead of me here.

P. L. Clark, is overseer carding, with B. L. Gilliard, and John Young, second hands. D. D. Thompson is overseer spinning, J. R. Byars and T. J. Willis, second hands.

G. C. Morgan, overseer weaving; C. L. Ledford and A. D. Stringer, second hands. C. D. Hughes, overseer cloth room, and C. A. Burton, master mechanic.

There is a little inconspicuous church here called "Church of God." The pastor is a young man by name of Keaton. There are not so many members in this church, but it seems that they stand squarely for the right, and will not tolerate wrong doing. They have nothing to do with labor unions—preferring to pay dues to their church and to help each other, rather than "throw pearls to swine."

Everywhere we go we find "disillusionized" people, who have found out too late, that the union never helped anyone and never will. The mills are running with plenty help; there are no more unemployed than before the strike, but it is a different crowd in some instances, and nobody to blame but those who could work and would not.

(Continued on Page 66)

Most Satisfactory Results Are Obtained in the Spinning and Twisting of All Fibres



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MANY years of experience and experimental investigation by one of the largest and oldest Ring Traveler manufacturers have perfected Ring Travelers of highest quality and uniformity to ensure satisfaction for your particular requirements. If you are spinning or twisting high grade quality yarns, requiring Ring Travelers of quality and uniformity, we will welcome the opportunity of submitting samples for your approval.

WHEREVER millmen gather to exchange ideas and experience, there is a definitely expressed satisfaction and assurance covering the advantages and accomplishments advanced by the—BOWEN PATENTED BEVEL EDGE—THE BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET and the PATENTED NE-BOW VERTICAL TRAVELERS. These offer better Spun and Twisted Yarns. Manufactured exclusively by the—

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TEXTILE BANKING COMPANY

59 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Work of Labor Investigators Discussed By McLaurine

(Continued from Page 60)

conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor. It has been stated officially through the press that it is the purpose of the administration to conduct all such studies for all industries under such procedure; that it is a part of the new reorganization that the U. S. Department of Labor shall function in this capacity for all codes.

"5. Paragraph 17 of the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry states: 'To make proper provision with regard to the stretch-out (or specialization) system, or any other problems of working conditions in the cotton textile industry, it is provided, etc.' This citation is brought up here to show that the study of the work load or task assignment is nothing new for the Winant board to discuss. It is a well known fact to all fair-minded people that this subject was fully orientated in formulation of the cotton textile code, and that machinery was set up for a just and fair handling of this controversial study. Reorganization of the NRA annulled the special board known as the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board and therefore it was necessary for a new piece of machinery to be set up, hence the new machinery set up is nothing more than a natural development of a fundamental change in policy of the Recovery Administration.

"7. There is a bit of irony in the closing statement of the bold labor general in which he claims that any succeeding advantages or comforts or economic improvement that may come to textile employees will be due, in a large measure, to the fiasco that he has created. It is a well known fact, established by Babson's 'Rising Line of Progress,' that the abiding social and economic status of the United States is ever rising, and, although there may come flurries of progress followed by periods of deflation, yet the common means between these two extremes shows an ever rising line. It is a natural inference, therefore, that as, and when, conditions improve, that as, and when, conditions permit, the workers of the cotton textile industry will naturally and fatalistically participate in this economic and social progress, just as they have done in the past.

"I believe I am safe in saying also that the progress and development of the textile workers has not been out of line with the progress of other workers, and that their ranks up until recently have been comparatively free from disturbed and distorted human industrial relationships. The employers and employees have developed side by side, neighbors speaking a common tongue, worshipping the same God. Co-operation is still the great cardinal principle upon which progress is based regardless of the industrial philosophy of any new leader, sect or organization."

Workmen Bar Union Members

Fayette, Ala., Oct. 18.—Approximately 95 per cent of the workers in the Fayette Cotton Mill of the Alabama Mills Company have signed a letter addressed to the management stating if they work in the mill union members cannot work, and have followed this up by refusing to allow textile union members to enter the plant.

"We have asked them (union workers) not to come in any more and if we work they can not work," said the letter.

Another section praised Bert Hollingshead, superintendent of the mill, for his management during the depression and asserted the mill had obeyed the textile code in every respect. They said their work had not been increased and had been lightened in some cases.

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WHEN you see a manufacturer's advertising in the pages of your business paper, you may know that **THAT** manufacturer is not only efficient in production, but that he also knows how to **DISTRIBUTE** effectively and economically.

And that is important to you as a purchaser of manufactured articles. For the cost of distribution enters into the cost of everything you buy. Efficiently distributed goods cost less, quality for quality, than goods distributed through haphazard methods.

Manufacturers who advertise in business papers use the shortest, most direct, most economical way to reach you with a selling message. They are buying concentrated circulation **WITHOUT WASTE**. They are applying advertising dollars wisely where these dollars will reduce other selling costs.

Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are given proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.

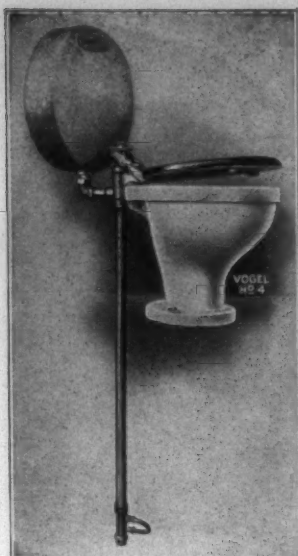


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I NSTALL it anywhere—and it won't freeze.
Put it to the hardest kind of use and it won't
get out of order. It's built to give service, and
you can depend on the Vogel Number Four
under all conditions and in all kinds of weather.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

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VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

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**A TRADITION
OF QUALITY**

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.
110 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK CITY

HOME SECTION

(Continued from Page 62)

WALHALLA, S. C.

VICTOR MONOGHAN CO.—WALHALLA PLANT

It has been many years since we visited this place and we were amazed to find such a pretty and modern little town. Nice "White Way" on Main Street. Splendid business houses, though it was just POURING rain and we could not do much investigating.

At the Star Cafe, we had the best lunch we had enjoyed in a long time—and the best service. The nice little waitress was so eager to please. Finding that "Uncle Hamp" ate no meats, she went and brought him white meat of a chicken, and plenty of it. It was the nicest, coziest place imaginable, and we so much enjoyed our lunch—never dreaming it would be our last lunch together.

W. P. Leister is superintendent at the Victor-Monaghan Mill. He has been taking THE BULLETIN since it first made it's bow to the textile industry, and says he has derived great help from it. S. H. Ballenger, is the office manager I believe, was very helpful.

B. E. Hunt is carder and spinner; J. W. Morse, overseer weaving; he and I used to side-weave in Newberry. J. H. Cobb, overseer the cloth room. J. L. Smith, master mechanic.

On second shift, J. O. Quinn is carder, J. S. Butts, spinner, and C. A. Garrett, weaver. I. E. Patterson, loom fixer, is one of the progressives.

There have been many changes and improvements in the mill recently. 88 feet has been added to No. 2 to take care of 510 looms, putting all the weaving together. The carding has been moved from the top to bottom floor, putting all carding and spinning in one building. Automatic spooling has been installed where the old machine shop was, and the machine shop is now in the old engine room. 26 spinning frames have been discarded and 50 new ones added. Where there used to be 1,200 looms running one shift, there are now 752 running two shifts, and everything in beautiful order. The product is print cloth.

KENNETH COTTON MILLS—WHERE BEAUTIFUL BEDSPREADS ARE MADE

The president and treasurer is W. K. Stringer; secretary, R. S. Thompson; superintendent J. R. Clark. All the key men take the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Mr. Stringer is one of the most interesting gentlemen we have met. He says his people work WITH him instead of FOR him. He was preparing a big barbecue for the employees and their families for Saturday, October the 13th, and invited "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" as special guests, but that same evening "Uncle Hamp" was called to his eternal home.

Does any one know what it takes to serve barbecue to 500 people? Here is the list that Mr. Stringer showed me:

10 hogs, 5 lamb, 72 cans of corn, 84 cans tomatoes, 20 pounds of onions, 50 pounds Irish potatoes, 5 gallons vinegar, ½ gallon Worcester sauce, 5 gallons catsup, ½ pound black pepper, 10 cents worth cayenne pepper, 3 gallons mixed sweet pickles, 50 pounds round steak, 7 pounds butter, 30 hens, several hundred loaves of bread and other accessories.

We hope that the barbecue came off all right, and that every one enjoyed it as much as Mr. Stringer was enjoying having it prepared for them.

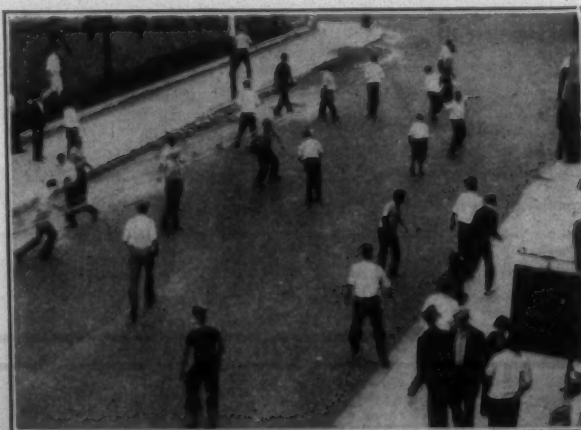
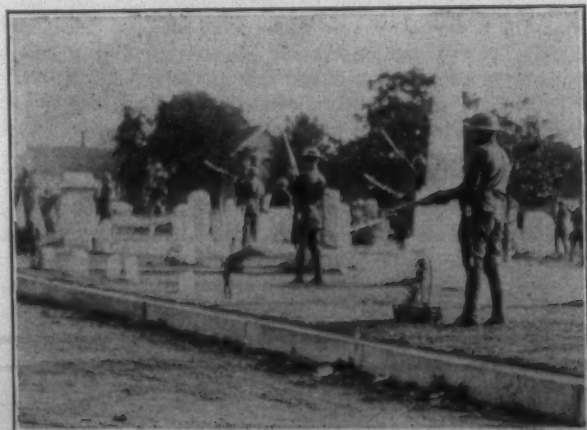
Fine Examples Of Peaceful Picketing

Riotous Scenes From New England During the Textile Union Strike



Top Left—Strikers fighting troops in a cemetery as they were forced from the vicinity of Sayles Finishing Plant, Saylesville, R. I. Picture on right shows rioters fleeing from tear gas bombs as troops drove them from cemetery.

Below—At left National Guardsmen are shown prepared for action against rioting strikers. Picture at right shows a gang of rock throwers after they had been driven back by troops. Note cobble stones gathered along curbing in left of picture.



How Kendall Mills Earned \$1200 In Extra Profits

Kendall Mills, by replacing an old Double-Head Utsman machine with Type K, made a saving of \$1200 the first year. This new, efficient unit does work which would require about 7 hand cleaners.

The cost of cleaning bobbins with the Utsman machine was \$64 per week. The cost with Type K was \$40, an annual saving of \$1200, this being before the code and before the 8 important improvements, recently made, which give Type K even greater speed and accuracy.

Many mills are making even greater profits by installing Type K—now in use in 17 countries.

100 to 120 Bobbins a Minute

The 8 important improvements of the new Type K Bobbin Stripper give it an operating speed of from 100 to 120 bobbins per minute—almost twice that of older models. The new wide Stripper Blades, of extraordinary precision, prevent marking of bobbin barrels . . . and a more accurate Plunger Assembly eliminates splitting of barrels.

Write today, without obligation, asking that a Terrell representative estimate the savings you can earn by replacing old, less efficient machines with the new fast Type K, which generally pays for itself in a few months.

The new bobbin blower attachment blows the slugs from bobbin bores. This may be applied to either new or old Type K Machines at slight additional cost. Ask your weaver what this means to you and then send for details.

the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper

The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.

1236 North Church Street
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for
N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada

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Editorial Story of The Textile Strike

One of the most interesting histories of the recent textile strike is the day-to-day record of some of the country's editorial commentators, which is given herewith. It was distributed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

From the first a large section of the press was convinced that the issues advanced as bases for the strike were "specious;" that the strike was "a strike against the government," an attempt to amend fundamental law by violence; and that while their leaders sought increased power and prestige, all the rank and file of the strikers could hope for was "a vacation without pay."

"The contemplated strike. . . has two startlingly emphatic objectives" asserted the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer on August 19. "First, it is an attack upon constituted authority in America. Second, it is a deadly blow to the recovery program of the nation. . ."

"The Union" said the Boston Herald on August 30, "demands alterations in the code under threat of a strike. To this extent, the strike would be a strike against the government."

"The merits of strike are hardly worthy of discussion," said the Palatka (Fla.) News on August 31.

"The only other reason for this costly cessation of work" declared the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 3, "is to allow the United Textile Workers to carry on an intensive drive for membership and at the expense of agriculture, business and the public generally."

"It is obvious" said the Washington (D. C.) Star on September 5, "that the present strike call has been designed as much to complete the organization of the national union as to settle some of the more tangible differences relative to wages, working hours and conditions of labor."

"If the causes of the strike are to be inquired into by an impartial board, seeking terms of reasonable settlement" said the New York Times on September 6, "the excuse of organized labor for resorting to force and intimidation will be made to appear more flimsy than ever."

"The leaders of the textile strike are now doing their best to camouflage it as a normal American strike by workers with grievances to redress those grievances," according to the New York Herald-Tribune on September 11, . . . "It is as plainly nothing of the sort. There are no grievances and both leaders and men know that there are none. . . What they wanted they have already got—a demonstration of strength and the compulsory recruiting of membership in the union. . ."

"A strike" said the Hartford (Conn.) Courant on September 14, "in which hours and wages were real issues, rather than window dressing might have found a different attitude on the part of the public . . . they (the strikers) are simply putting themselves on the firing line in order that the unions and their leaders may vastly increase their power."

"Most of the people" the Portland (Me.) Press-Herald said on September 11, "think the strike was not justified under present conditions."

"The public" the Boston (Mass.) Herald, predicted on August 17, "will refuse absolutely to support such a wanton walk-out." Several weeks later, on September 24th, the same paper pointed out that "the strike was

called, as Mr. Gorman makes clear in his jubilant statement of Saturday night, to strengthen the U. T. W."

"The country," according to the New York Times on September 17, "is also coming more clearly to see that the strike was ordered less to redress grievances or advance claims than to make a demonstration of the power of the textile workers—especially their power by strikes and intimidation to unionize the Southern cotton mills."

CONDUCT OF THE STRIKE

"Instead of peaceful picketing" reported the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 5, "there appears the 'flying squadron' . . . The tactics of war, invasion and seige, are being used."

" . . . Striking men club those who want to earn a living for their families" said the same paper on September 7th.

"At the outset of the strike" according to the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, "the workers had the sympathy of large numbers of people. . . but what sympathy was developed was dissipated with the first operations by the strike leaders. . ."

"So long" declared the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, "as such groups (flying squadrons) are permitted to terrorize peaceful communities, neither life nor property . . . will be safe . . . such a condition is plain mobocracy . . ."

"The strike is not a voluntary one and the hearts of the workers are not in it" said the Portland (Me.) Evening Express, continuing, "Many of those who have quit did so because they were terrorized in keeping away from their employment. . ."

"The rioting and destruction of property . . . 'it was asserted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 16, 'and the ugly attitude of labor which not only refuses to work but forcibly prevents others of the unemployed from working, gained the denunciation of every one not an extreme labor unionist. . ."

"Something entirely new has made its appearance in America," commented B. C. Forbes in the New York American on September 23, "'Flying squadrons' who invade communities to intimidate and terrorize workers, by violence, and dire threats, to quit their jobs. . . It smacks of anarchy rather than of genuine Americanism . . . Don't you see that the very fundamentals of our national life, the very fundamentals of government, the very fundamentals of orderly society, are at stake?"

THE RIGHT TO WORK

"His (Gorman's) respect for law" said the New York Times on September 9, "is demonstrated by the flying squadrons engaged in shutting up mills and bulldozing operatives who want to work."

" . . . The right to strike is undeniable" said the Bangor (Me.) Daily News on September 13, "No sane or fair man disputes that. But we find those who are loudest in the defense of the right to strike denying other men the equal right to work. . . It is rebellion against law and order, justice and humanity. It amounts to civil war."

" . . . Just as inalienable under our political and social system as the right to quit work" said the New York Herald-Tribune on September 8, "is the right of a man who is satisfied with his job to carry on with it. . ."

"The merits of the strike will be forgotten now" said the Boston Herald on September 14, "the immediate objective of the state officials should be to protect the citizens in the exercises of the right to work. But it is just as well to remember that the prime purpose of the strike leaders was to strengthen the U. T. W. and to solidify themselves in office. They do not seem to think

(Continued on Page 72)

A weave room in the Onondago Silk Company, Easton, Pa. Under Cooper Hewitt light a fine silk end appears to be magnified about two diameters.

**PICK-LOSS
IS REDUCED**
by the light
that high-spots broken ends

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Thin places, mis-draws, over- and under-shot picks, shuttle marks and other defects in the cloth are unavoidable despite the ability of modern textile equipment to think for itself. Whether it is called pick-loss or by any other name, the time during which machinery is idle for repairs or adjustments is a costly factor.

Because of its established ability to help workers save time at every step, Cooper Hewitt mercury-vapor lamps play a large part in lighting hundreds of textile mills throughout the country. Under this cool, glareless light, weavers can see down through the harness and reeds to locate defects with amazing speed and accuracy. They are aided in the inspection of the cloth itself by the way Cooper Hewitt light brings each end out in sharp relief. They can tie in ends from either side, and look up through the heddle right into the light source without the glare ordinarily encountered. Loom fixers can see to work more easily because of the absence of intense shadows under Cooper Hewitts. Even for such tasks as adjusting warp stop motion, changing harness cams and jack gears, fixers can dispense with hand lamps when Cooper Hewitts are on the job.

A month's trial in any area you select will satisfy you as to what Cooper Hewitts can do toward cutting down your operating costs. Such a trial will cost very little, and will place you under no obligations. It will do more than anything else to reveal the hidden costs of inefficient lighting. For full details, write to: General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY

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"Your TEON Belt Has PROVEN Far Superior To Any Belt We Have Used" ..

Says the overseer of spinning* for a large North Carolina mill in the Following Test Report:

"For your information, I am sending you herewith, a test we have put your TEON Belting through, and which has proven very, very outstanding in its nature and final analysis.

The following figures were taken at random—Whitin Tape Drive 292 spindles, requiring $8\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower, spindle speed 8,200, front roll 146 R.P.M., belt speed 3,146 feet per minute, making 14/25 yarn from 100 hank roving, using $\frac{3}{8}$ cotton,—mentioning the latter merely to show the importance of a smooth running machine.

Your TEON belt has proven, and convinced me beyond any doubt, that it is far superior to any belt we have used: First, because of its smooth positive grip, which insures non-slip or jerk in its operating, therefore longer life to the belt and machine. Secondly, eliminating the nuisance of carding off and greasing belts which never did and never will do a belt any good; this we have to do on our regular leather belts. Third, no excess cutting of belt as with ordinary belting which has a tendency to slow production.

The first belts were put on a little more than a year ago, and have been cut but once, when $1\frac{1}{2}$ " were taken out.

In conclusion, I would say that TEON is in a class by itself, and can take its place at the top with any means of power transmission."



Is the guaranteed composite belt that has given over forty years of satisfactory belt service under all conditions. Highest efficiency in power capacity and pulley grip, withstands heat, steam, water, acids, alkalis and oil, practically stretchless, has a natural driving surface which seldom requires belt dressing, will run slacker over pulleys and transmit more power.

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*Name on request.

Aftermath of the Strike

Slur on Textile Workers Causes Convention Row

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Bitter resentment of trade union leaders against the description of their new members as "rubbish" brought forebodings of a tempest Wednesday on the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention here.

While pleadings that drivers of beer wagons should come under the jurisdiction of the teamsters rather than the brewery workers' union, Tobin declared:

"Our organization is made up of staunch unionists. We have none of the rubbish that has come into other organizations during the last year."

The prolonged "boos" breaking out after this remark were the first, A. F. of L. veterans said, they ever had heard on the convention floor against an international union president.

Two Mill Trespassers Get Suspended Term

High Point, Oct. 8.—Howard Morgan and W. O. Fields, convicted of trespassing in connection with the invasion of the property of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills here during a strike more than a month ago, threw themselves on the mercy of the court this morning and Judge Lewis Teague gave them suspended sentences of five months each. They were found guilty by a High Point jury last Thursday afternoon.

Morgan was said to have been one of the leaders of a gang of 34, from Davidson County and High Point, who scaled a fence at this mill and temporarily paralyzed operations there.

Several of the 34 tendered pleas in the local court and were sentenced to 30 days each, later to have these judgments changed in Superior Court to payment of the costs.

High Point Striker Pleads Guilty

High Point, Oct. 17.—George Gurley, one of the strikers at the Robbins Hosiery Mill, who was indicted for assaulting Elmer Ward, strike breaker, pleaded guilty this morning before Judge Lewis Teague and received a four months' suspended sentence.

Judgment was suspended against the other three strikers, also indicted, when it appeared that they had not taken an active part but according to some evidence were only trying to separate the principal combatants.

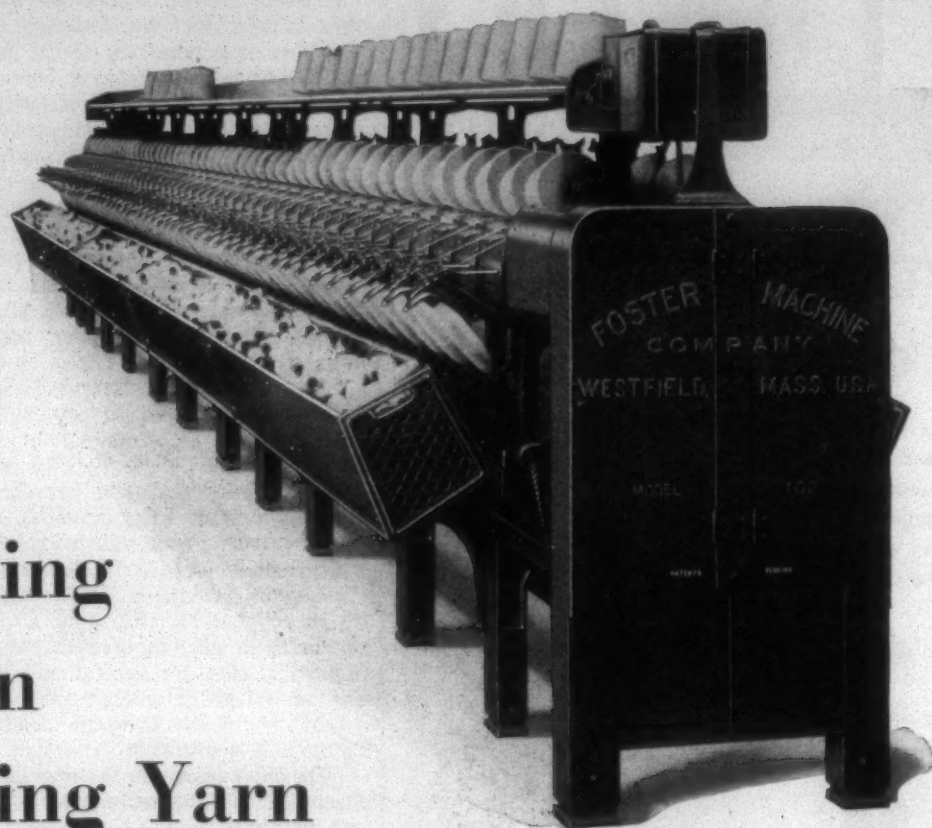
U. S. Communists Needed More Time To Win Strike

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Oct. 8.—According to an opinion expressed today by Pravda, organ of the Russian Communist Party, the recent textile strike in the United States failed not on account of lack of zest on the part of the Communist party, but simply to lack of time and insufficiently close connection between the working masses and the party.

The writer encourages readers to believe that the American strike movement is just beginning and that previous strikes failed principally because the Communist party could not step in and blow them up into general strikes. One worker out of every three in the United States is unemployed, he says.

There has been a noticeable tendency on the part of
(Continued on Page 74)

Cone Winding Cotton Knitting Yarn



CONE WINDING, the final process in yarn mills and mercerizing plants making yarn for Knitting is the mills' most important process and if scientifically done, will assure satisfied Knitting customers.

Model 102 winding adds this value to a mill's product. Two of the qualities Foster Model 102 cones have that are appreciated by Knitters are *EVEN DENSITY* always and *SOFTNESS* when necessary especially on mercerized yarns. These qualities make for even tension and even give-off of the yarn from the cone on the Knitting Machine and are reflected in the resulting high grade appearance of the Knitted fabric.

Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

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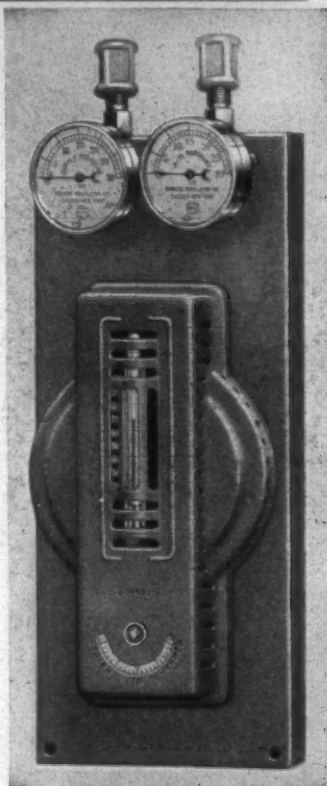
Room Temperature Control

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15 to 40%

2
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and Delays
in starting looms,
spinning frames,
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3
Improves Quality
of Product

4
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Quickly Pays Back Its Cost

Editorial Story Of The Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 69)

that death and destruction are too high a price for the upbuilding of their own prestige. . ."

"When it is necessary to use such methods" declared the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on September 20, "grave doubt is cast upon the desire of a majority of the textile workers to resort to the strike to improve their conditions. . ."

"Governors Blackwood of South Carolina and Ehringhaus of North Carolina in having summoned troops to the more enraged centers to preserve the peace and dignity of the state," said the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, on September 9, "acted not for the purpose of utilizing the armed power of the state to break the strike or in any wise deter the strikers in any legitimate efforts to influence others to join them, but to protect life and property."

"The Governor of Georgia," said the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and News on September 18, "is entitled to great credit for the firmness with which he took hold of the situation and made it plain that the entire strength of the National Guard of Georgia would be thrown behind the workers who wanted to continue at their jobs in the various textile mills in this state. . ."

On September 6, strike leader Gorman announced in Washington that the U. T. W. would agree to meditation by the Winant Board "only after we have closed all the mills in all the divisions of the industry." This proposal to close and keep all mills closed pending arbitration was reiterated on September 8, in a statement fixing 6 P.M., September 11 as the deadline for its acceptance by the mill operators.

"The offer made by Gorman is the most radical impeachment of our constitution and of orderly government ever presented in the history of our country," declared the Lawrence (Mass.) Telegram.

"This amazing declaration" said the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle on September 9, ". . . is at once a challenge to government and to the community as a whole."

"As for the proposal to let the strikers picket and safeguard the mill property" said the New York Herald-Tribune on September 10, "it is too grotesque for discussion. . ."

"It would be just as sensible" said the Sebring (Fla.) Highlands American on September 8, for "the Cotton-Textile Institute to affirm that the employers would submit the controversy to arbitration only when all mills are running again."

Arthur Brisbane, in the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald on September 8, pointed out:

"The strike leader says:

"First, all of the mills in the country must close down. Then we will mediate."

"You can't help admiring the devotion of the strike leader to his cause. On the other hand, you must admit that the men who have built the mills, met the payrolls, created the industry, are also entitled to defend their side if they can. It may be a little difficult before the end comes."

"Again on September 12, Mr. Brisbane commented on Gorman's proposal as follows:

"... If employers said to strikers, 'before we mediate you must all move out of your houses' employees probably would say 'no.' When strikers say 'shut down your mills, and stop profits,' mill owners naturally say 'no.'"

"Gorman's assertion . . . is impudence" said the Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun on September 7. "They have no more right to close the mills than they have to burn the mills down."

"It would be discreditable to the manufacturers" said

the same paper on September 17, "if they accepted so monstrous a proposition as that which Gorman made some time ago and now repeats. . ."

"Whether Mr. Gorman would abide by arbitration proceedings adverse to him is questionable" according to the Boston (Mass.) Herald on September 11. " . . . As long as labor leaders look on a deliberate pact as something to be broken when breach may result in advantage to them, and while they place their own prestige above the welfare of their followers, arbitration will accomplish little."

"In the way of megalomaniac folly it would be hard

On September 14, General Hugh S. Johnson, then Administrator for National Recovery, in a New York address, charged, according to a New York Times account, "that the textile strike was in 'absolute violation' of an agreement made by the United States Textile Workers with the Federal Government last June in settling the strike threatened at that time."

" . . . The central issue remains—the dependability or not of unionism's plighted words" said the Boston News Bureau, on September 17, " . . . Here has been the sorest spot in industrial relations right along."

"General Johnson rendered the country a most valuable service when he gave out the statement that the textile strike was in violation of promises by strike leaders. . ." said the Nonpareil, of Council Bluffs, Ia., on September 16. " . . . This textile strike is not in compliance with the wishes of a majority of the workers in the industry."

"General Johnson's public charge" said the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal on September 16, "caps the climax of a disorderly labor movement which was rapidly gaining the disapproval of all classes of citizens. . ."

On September 22, the strike was called off after President Roosevelt had appealed to the workers to return to the mills.

"At this writing," said the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, "it is not clear under what terms the striking textile workers agreed to quit fighting and resume their work. But this is clear—public opinion was against the strikers and they were failing. . ."

"Union officials' claims of 'great victories' in the settlement" according to the Greenville (S. C.) News on September 23, "are patently an attempt to justify in the minds of the members their ill-advised and precipitate course in calling a general strike with heavy losses in wages to those members who obeyed the call. . ."

"Francis J. Gorman, head of the strike committee, claims, of course, a large portion of the earth in his comment on the ending of the strike" said the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen. "He reminds you of the traditional campaign manager on the eve of an election. What he says can be discounted without any intricate mental process."

"The temper in which Francis J. Gorman calls off the textile strike is not that of victory" said the Danville, (Va.) Register. " . . . Doesn't this leave the leaders of the textile strike exactly where they were when the strike was called. . . ?"

"And after that loss (millions in wages) that can never be made up, their strike leader congratulating them on the victory they have won!!" commented the Lewiston (Me.) Daily Sun on September 24th.

"The United Textile Workers" the Washington Post pointed out, on September 24, "anxious to terminate this strike, do not emphasize that the Winant Board found their wage claims exorbitant . . . And it is well to remember that the Winant report has been quickly hailed by labor largely because the union sponsored impossible demands, and wants to withdraw from them as gracefully as possible. . ."



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Like thousands of his kind, this able and highly respected banking executive is entrusted with the investment of millions of other people's money. But in spite of his abilities he does not play a lone hand. In fact he is a leading exponent of the "group analysis and prescription" principle. While he reserves the right to exercise his own initiative and to make his own decisions, he does not hesitate to consult with his immediate colleagues and with authoritative outside opinion regarding investment problems.

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Heyden Chemical Corp. New York	FORMALDEHYDE
John D. Lewis, Inc. Providence, R. I.	TANNIC ACID
Mutual Chem. Co. of America New York	CHROME AND OXALIC ACID
Myles Salt Co., Ltd. New Orleans	"C" SALT
Philadelphia Quartz Co. Philadelphia	SILICATES OF SODA
The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co. Cincinnati	TEXTILE SOAPS
Solvay Sales Corporation New York	SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA
Takamine Laboratory, Inc. Clifton, N. J.	POLYTIME "P"
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Aftermath of the Strike

(Continued from Page 70)

the Soviet press recently not to drag its punches in referring to the American situation, as it did shortly after recognition and the agreement of the Soviet Government to harbor no organization which had as one of its purposes to encourage the overthrow of the existing order in the United States.

While the Government newspaper, *Izvestia*, is still extremely cautious and contents itself with printing dispatches from special New York correspondents, plus rather pusillanimous articles by a special local professor of economics, *Pravda* has grown less cautious. Today's article follows an editorial printed the other day in which Josef V. Stalin was lauded as the chief of the Communist Internationale, the organization with which the American Communist Party is openly allied.

Impose Sentences in Mill Riot Case

Concord, Oct. 17.—Sentences were imposed this afternoon in Cabarrus Superior Court by Judge A. M. Stack upon seven erstwhile strikers for allegedly inciting to riot a crowd of several hundred pickets the afternoon of September 14th, at the Gibson Mill here.

A plea of nolo contendere was entered by counsel for the seven defendants and Judge Stack passed the following sentences:

Steve Murray, two years on the roads, capias to be issued any time after October 27th if he is found within the boundaries of North Carolina.

Jack Bullard, 12 months on roads, judgment not to be put into execution if he pays the court costs and does not violate any state law for a period of five years.

Arthur Fortner, W. H. Combs, Robbie Dixon and Leonard Hopkins, four months on roads, not to be put into execution if they pay the costs and do not break any State law for a five-year period.

Clarence Coley, six months on roads, suspended on the same conditions as the others.

At a preliminary trial in recorder's court on September 22nd, Murray and Bullard were given road sentences of eight months each and terms of six months each were meted out by Judge C. M. Lewellyn to Combs, Dixon, Fortner, Coley and Hopkins.

Service of Troops in Textile Strike to Cost Georgia \$50,000

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—The service of Georgia National Guardsmen in the recent textile strike has thus far cost the State approximately \$41,000 and will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000 when the bills are all settled, it was revealed at the State Capitol Friday.

The privates in service were paid the regular rate of \$1 per day and the pay of officers ranged up to approximately \$4 per day for majors and colonels. There were also large bills for subsistence and supplies, and even for clothing bought for the prisoners who were interned for about a week on the State Rifle Range near Fort McPherson.

There is a provision in the law that the guardsmen would have gone on government pay, which is higher than State pay, after fifteen days' service, but few of the soldiers were in service that long.

Adutant-General Camp has been busy for the past several days settling up all the bills accumulated during martial law and dismissing most of the soldiers who were still on duty.

Cone Develops Pension Plan for Old Workers

Greensboro, N. C.—The Cone Export and Commission Company, with main offices in Greensboro, has announced the adoption of a co-operative retirement and insurance program. The plan provides an assured income commencing at age 65 for men and age 60 for women, with income based on salary and length of service with the company. In general, the plan will provide a retirement income equal to 1½ per cent of the employee's salary, in accordance with salary classifications, multiplied by the number of years of service. It also provides insurance protection throughout active service.

The plan is co-operative with employees and the company jointly sharing its costs.

The retirement plan has several additional features. If an employee leaves the Cone company after 20 years of service and elects to receive his contributions in the form of an annuity, the company then agrees to leave the payments it has made toward retirement income in respect of service, while the employee is a contributor, to the credit of that employee. For the benefit of present older employees whose membership in the plan will not provide an adequate retirement income, the company intends to purchase an additional amount of retirement income, so that the final retirement income will equal at least 36 per cent of the employee's present salary.

Warns of Threat To Latin-American Trade

Washington.—United States export trade in cotton textiles to Latin America is threatened with extinction in the face of Japanese competition, Henry Lauten, of the Textile Export Association, testified before the committee on reciprocity information.

Lauten urged the Government to find some means of aiding the industry. He testified at a hearing on projected trade agreements with Haiti.

Lauten said that since 1932 Japan has practically crowded United States exporters out of the Haitian market.

"Japan attacked us first in Haiti and subsequently in Cuba, Central America, Argentina and the west coast of South America," he said.

In 1932 Haiti imported 13,859 packages of cotton cloth from the United States and none from Japan. In the first eight months of this year Haiti imported from the United States about 1,300 packages and 15,000 from Japan.

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Seek Aid for Export Trade

THE Textile Export Association, seeking the aid of the Government in regaining business lost to Japanese competition in Colombia and Haiti, has filed briefs with Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the committee for reciprocity information of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

The question of Japanese competition is discussed in the briefs. In the case of Haiti, the brief points out that cotton goods business has almost been entirely lost to Japan, although prior to 1933 a very good business was done with this country.

"Haiti was the first market in this hemisphere that Japan attacked with extreme intensiveness," the brief points out. "The results obtained give a clear picture as to what can be expected and what is actually transpiring in other Pan-American markets. Japanese goods, while not equal to ours in point of quality and durability, are very much lower in price and serve practically the same purpose.

"Haiti buys the cheapest grades of cloth. The Japanese product is made mostly from short staple East Indian cotton which Japan is buying in ever-increasing quantities because it is generally about 30 per cent cheaper than American cotton. Thus any elimination of Japanese cotton goods from Haiti would increase business of American mills, increase consumption of American cotton by American mills and increase the purchasing power in the sections which would benefit from this increased business. It could not possibly be reflected in smaller purchases by Japan of American cotton.

"The precipitate drop in the cotton goods business started the early part of last year. It has now reached a point where the arrivals of Japanese cotton goods, which were formerly unknown, are today approximately 17 packages for Japan to 1 for the United States. August, 1934, arrivals of cotton piece goods, for instance, showed Japan with 2,556 packages, as against 149 from the United States. For the first eight months of 1934 Japan shipped 15,323 packages, as against the United States' 1,377."

In its brief concerning Colombia, the association stresses the rapid inroads which Japan has made in this market.

"Unlike Haiti, where Japanese piece goods have been dominant since the middle of last year, Colombia was only attacked intensively by Japan late in 1933 and figures now becoming available begin to show the drastic loss of business that has taken place and that is continuing in greater degree.

"The delay on the part of Colombia was due to exchange conditions prevailing until comparatively recently.

"The steady and phenomenal increase of Japanese business has been reflected in a marked decrease of business for the United States and a lack of new business in recent months, during which period Colombian merchants have bought heavily in Japan. This is bound to be reflected in still less favorable percentages shortly. The trend is unmistakable and unless some drastic action is taken the United States will soon find its business in cotton textiles in Colombia entirely lost."

The briefs point out that for the years 1925 and 1929, inclusive, the average volume of textile export business to all countries was in excess of \$80,000,000. This represented a consumption of approximately 200,000 bales of cotton per annum and the employment of about 35,000 mill workers, exclusive of many others engaged in finish-

ing, selling and shipping of this merchandise. The briefs state that it is impossible to segregate the numbers employed in the Colombian and Haitian portions.

However, based on yardage statistics available of the average cotton goods exports to Colombia over the four or five years previous to 1933, approximately 5,000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed annually by American cotton goods mills to make goods for shipment to Colombia. Approximately 3,500,000 pounds of cotton were consumed annually by United States mills to make goods for shipment to Haiti.

The brief on Colombia points out that the situation in that country is further complicated by the presence of a local textile industry.

"It seems, therefore, that the only way the important United States cotton piece goods trade with Colombia can be given adequate protection and at the same time local industry be preserved, would be the establishment of a quota, the basis of which would be that each of the countries exporting cotton piece goods to Colombia be allotted a quota either based on the average imports by Colombia from each country during any cycle of five successive years between 1925 to 1932 or any other similar basis that would be agreeable to Colombia," the brief states.

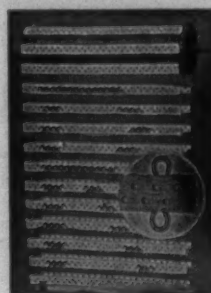
As an alternative to the direct quota system the brief suggests that Colombia might agree to enact a law by which the Colombian Government would assess 100 per cent surcharge on all goods imported from nations that buy less than 50 per cent of what they ship to Colombia. The association believes that this would not be an insurmountable obstacle for any nation which desires to trade with Colombia and would perhaps tend to diversify Colombia's markets.

Attention is directed to a law recently enacted by the El Salvador Government assessing 200 per cent surcharge on all importations from countries that do not buy from El Salvador at least 25 per cent of what they ship to El Salvador.

"In addition to this, certain modifications in the duty could be made," the brief states. "Where local industry is involved these changes should be slight or forgotten about entirely, even though we have reason to believe that the Colombian Government might look with favor or such reductions," states the brief. "On lines, however, which are non-competitive with local industry and on which duties are quoted high we would suggest more comprehensive reductions.

In addition to suggesting a quota system for Haiti, the association states that a proposal might be suggested to that country that a law be enacted making a surcharge of 100 per cent on existing duties on all goods imported from nations that do not buy at least 5 per cent of the total exports of Haiti. The association understands that a measure of this kind has been introduced and that the Haitian House of Representatives has enacted a law increasing duties 50 per cent on goods imported from those countries that do not take at least 1 per cent of Haitian products. This law has not as yet been passed by the Senate, and the association suggests that the percentages be increased to those asked by it.

"We recognize that our trading position with Haiti is not very important, though we do take approximately 7 per cent to 8 per cent of Haiti's exports, whereas Japan is practically not taking any Haitian products," states the brief. "We believe that the basis of real reciprocity and friendship is direct interchange of goods, especially as Haitian products, with the exception of sugar, are not competitive with the products of the soil of the United States. We therefore favor stimulation and increased trade with Haiti."



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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Demand for cotton goods showed considerable improvement during the past week. Sales of print cloths were larger and prices were firmer. Advances were paid on a number of constructions. Business in sheetings was also larger. Sales of fine gray goods continued limited.

In print cloths, there had been a number of important sales of 32-inch 64x60s in several quarters at 5½¢, but later 5¾¢ was viewed as the price buyers would have to pay for more in most quarters. A fair amount of 36-inch 60x48s sold at 5½¢, 5¾¢ being frequently quoted, the 36-inch 64x60s selling at 6½¢ and starting to be held at ⅞¢ higher.

Buyers found occasion to cover on less carded broadcloth than they had earlier this week. They picked up 80x60s at 7⅞¢, a price that was called practically through during the afternoon. Mills were generally holding for 7¼¢ for the construction. Opportunity remained to cover on 100x60s at 9¢, a few of which sold, while 90x60s brought 8¾¢ for a limited amount, as reported.

A quantity of shade cloth constructions sold in the print cloth division for quick and contract deliveries. They brought varying prices, depending on make and delivery arrangements. The widths required involved those from 45-inch and wider. Compared to recent selling levels a number of sales were negotiated at premiums.

The fine gray cloth market has had a few busier divisions within the last few days, particularly combed lawns and organdies. Much of the yardage bought is scheduled for conversion for the doll trade. Reports are to the effect that this week possibly 50,000 pieces of lawns were sold for deliveries starting prompt to early December, to be finished in time for holiday toy shipments. In the case of organdies the demand was much more circumscribed than on lawns. However, during the course of the past three weeks steady calls for lawns have continued, so that mills have booked a fair volume.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5⅞
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	10¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9¼
Standard prints	7½

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales of yarn for the first half of the month have shown some increase and the condition of the market was regarded as being somewhat better last week. Prices were somewhat stronger and few spinners were accepting concessions.

A number of commitments were placed that called for quantities of from 50,000 to above 200,000 pounds. Inquiry which came to hand involved poundage of up to around 300,000 pounds. Buyers covered mainly on spot and nearby deliveries, and some went through the balance of this year and into the first quarter of next year. There has been more covering than usual on double carded yarn for specialized use.

There has been a moderate increase in the volume of inquiries on yarns for deliveries extending into 1935, with February being partly covered by a few customers. Shipping instructions include requests for rush shipments out of spot stocks, indicating that these customers unexpectedly received orders for merchandise that is urgently needed. Most of the sales made this week involve prompt and nearby deliveries. Sellers state that while some customers look for lower yarn rates because they have no confidence in the ability of cotton to make a sustained rally in the near future, there is generally less criticism of yarn prices than there was earlier this month.

During the week ended October 6th natural carded yarn sales totalled 2,417,788 pounds of which amount mills sold 1,131,866 pounds and agents 1,285,922 pounds. Colored yarn sales figured to 410,896 pounds, with mills' sales 95,721 pounds, and agents, 315,175 pounds. The record was regarded as satisfactory in view of the general quiet that affect the textile market during that week. Prices paid at the time were as follows: 10s singles on cones, 27c to 30c; 20s, 29½ to 32c, and 30s, 32c to 36½c. Two-ply 10s brought 29c; 20s, 30c to 33c, and 30s 34¾c to 38c.

Combed yarn covering was held up in several quarters because of 1c advances being made on lower counts. The disposition was to wait for the firmer quotations to take hold.

Southern Single Warps		30s	36½-37
10s	28½	40s	42½-43½
12s	29	40s ex.	44½-45
14s	29½	50s	52½
16s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	31½	8s	28½
26s	33½	10s	28½-29
30s	35½	12s	29-29½
40s	42	16s	30½-31
Southern Single Skeins		20s	31½-32
8s	28	Carpet Yarns	
10s	28½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	29	and 4-ply	24½
14s	29½	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
20s	31½	and 4-ply	27
26s	33½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
30s	35½	and 4-ply	27½
36s	40	Fart Waste Insulating Yarns	
40s	41½	8s, 1-ply	22-24
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22½-24½
8s	28-29	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24-25½
10s	28½-29	12s, 2-ply	25½
14s	29½-30	16s, 2-ply	27½
16s	30-30½	20s, 2-ply	29½
20s	31½-32	30s, 2-ply	34½
24s	34-34½	36s, 2-ply	38½
26s	34½-35	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	36½-37	8s	28
30s ex.	37½-38	10s	28½
40s	42½-43½	12s	29
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	29½
8s	28-28½	16s	30
10s	28½-29	18s	30½
12s	29-29½	20s	31
14s	29½-30	22s	32
16s	30-30½	24s	33
20s	31½-32	26s	34
24s	34-34½	28s	35
26s	35-35½	30s	35½-36
32s	35½-36	40s	41½-43

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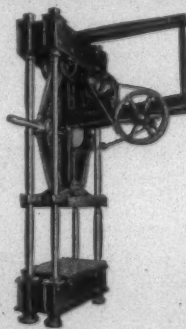
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Research On Textile Finishing

The Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J., has founded an Industrial Fellowship in the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. This Fellowship, whose incumbent is Dr. Robert N. Wenzel, is concerned with the scientific investigation of problems in textile processing and finishing. Dr. Wenzel has been an Industrial Fellow of Mellon Institute since 1927. He is a specialist in organic chemistry who is best known professionally for his comprehensive studies of fatty acids and related compounds. In his investigations for the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Dr. Wenzel will have the close co-operation of the textile specialists on the Institute's research staff. At present the Institute has five different Fellowships in the field of textile technology.

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Rayon Weavers Postpone Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Rayon Weavers' Association, scheduled for October 23rd, will probably be held in December. The formal annual meeting, in accordance with the by-laws, will be held at 10 a. m., October 23rd, in the headquarters of the association at 40 Worth street, but will be adjourned almost immediately to meet at the call of the president not later than the week of December 3rd.

This decision concerning the meeting was made by the executive committee to enable officers and committees to report more fully to the mem-

bership concerning changes taking place in Washington and developments in various other matters which are not yet concluded.

Mills Report Drop In Hosiery Stocks

Decrease in stocks of hosiery on hand in manufacturers' plants was recorded at the end of August for the first time in three months, according to the monthly statistical bulletin of the hosiery code authority. Inventories as of August 31st were 17,318,822 dozen pairs, or lower than any month since March, when stocks on hand were 17,053,423 dozen pairs. After a steady increase in inventories for the past several months, a decline at this time can be regarded as largely seasonal in character and indicative of general improvement in the strength of the market.

Particularly is this true, when it is realized that both production and shipments were higher during August than they were in July. Shipments of 8,765,694 dozen pairs during August were higher than those made during either of the two months immediately preceding, and production of 7,731,343 dozen pairs exceeded those of July by 1,288,454 dozen pairs.

Stocks on hand at the end of August were lower than at the end of July for every type of hosiery except women's seamless rayon hosiery, men's seamless silk half hose, men's gold hose and anklets. They were lower than at the end of June for all types except women's full fashioned hosiery, women's seamless rayon hosiery, men's seamless silk half hose, men's seamless wool half hose, men's gold hose and infants' anklets.

The increase in production during August as compared with July was reported for every type of hosiery except women's seamless silk hosiery, men's seamless silk half hose, and anklets other than infants'. Increase in shipments were reported for all types except men's golf hose and anklets.

A feature included in this issue of the bulletin, not found in previous issues, is a table of "Stock Turnover." This shows the turnover of all types during the twelve months ended August 31st as compared with that for the twelve-month period ended July 31st. Total shipments for the twelve months ended August 31st have been compared with estimated average stocks on hand during the period giving a turnover for all types of six times during the year. The turnover for the twelve months ended July 31st is also six.

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